

New plea on US deficit by Thatcher

Reagan and Congress still locked in dispute

By Philip Webster in London and Bailey Morris in Washington

The Prime Minister is poised tonight to make a crucial public intervention on the US budget deficit crisis and urge the Americans to speed up the projected announcement of measures to reduce it.

With an agreement between the White House and congressional leaders in Washington expected to be unveiled before the end of the week, Mrs Thatcher is prepared to use the influence of Britain's special relationship with the US to call for a speedy announcement with the aim of

boosting world stock markets. Despite the Chancellor of the Exchequer's public criticism of the scale of the deficit and his doubts on whether the US has the political will to implement reductions, Mrs Thatcher will strongly support the deal being discussed in Washington under which the

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\$160,000 million deficit could be cut by as much as \$80,000 million over two years.

As Mrs Thatcher worked on her speech, to be delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the City of London, White House and congressional negotiators were moving towards the critical deficit reduction deadline in an atmosphere of mistrust and inaction.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, has described recent government criticism of the United States as a "concerted effort at alibi building". In an article in *The Times* today he calls for a significant cut in interest rates.

The Prime Minister will not produce a final draft of her speech until she has received a late briefing on the state of negotiations in Washington but she believes a deal could have an important impact on confidence in the markets. Mrs Thatcher will fully support the Administration but believes that a deal should be announced quickly.

Meanwhile, the two Titans in the US budget melodrama — President Reagan and the Speaker of the House, Mr James Wright — are engaged in a public bout of name-calling which threatens to further damage the fragile relationship between the White House and Congress.

Mr Wright has demanded a private meeting today to sort out differences with the President which erupted over the weekend when White House officials accused the Speaker of damaging the Central American Peace process and of holding up a budget agreement.

In a telephone to Mr Howard Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, Mr Wright requested a personal meeting without numerous aides and staff members. The purpose was to discuss what the Speaker regards as "unprecedented personal attacks", an official said.

The public rift between the two leaders mirrors the mistrust between Republican and Democratic negotiators who have been attempting to reach agreement on a budget reduction programme since the stock market crash on "Black Monday".

Both sides predict they will achieve by Friday the broad outlines of an agreement to reduce the deficit by \$30,000 million in the current fiscal year and by \$50,000 million in fiscal year 1989. But the details of an agreement are still uncertain and the scope of the reductions has been narrowed in the latest negotiating sessions.

If there is no compromise by Friday, automatic across-the-board spending cuts of \$23,000 million will go into effect under a US balanced budget law. Both parties are anxious to avoid the automatic cuts, one half which will

come from the military budget.

"The failure to reach an agreement will send a terrible signal to this nation and to the world that neither the President nor the US Congress is able to govern in the face of crisis," said Mr Leon Panetta, one of the Democratic congressional negotiators.

Three days after the crash on October 19, President Reagan convened an "economic summit" with Congress in an optimistic environment. Both sides agreed that the crisis had produced an unusual opportunity for Congress and the White House to put aside political differences and achieve meaningful large reductions in the US budget deficit, regarded as the primary cause of the crash.

But as international financial markets rebounded and the talks dragged on, hopes for a grand compromise over US domestic fiscal policies diminished.

The talks are now entering a fourth week and the first, optimistic proposals of reductions of up to \$46,000 million in the first year have been scaled back to \$30,000 million. Included in this are asset sales which may never take place, putting the actual reductions at closer to \$25,000 million.

Indeed, the on again-off again nature of the negotiations reveals just how strongly domestic political concerns take precedence over the international nature of the crisis.

President Reagan began the talks by saying everything was on the table, including tax increases which he formally said he would accept "only over my dead body". Only Social Security payments to the elderly would be off limits.

But as the negotiators got down to details, the same old problems surfaced. The public



Mr Wright: Engaged in public name-calling.

nature of the negotiations made it difficult for both Republicans and Democrats to accept the proposed delays and reductions in cost of living increases for Social Security, Medicare and other popular domestic programmes.

President Reagan balked at proposed reductions in military spending while Democratic leaders said they must have a tax increase of a minimum of \$10,000 million to ensure their support for domestic spending cuts. "We are not going to take the political heat for these unpopular cuts unless the President takes equal heat for the tax increases," said an aide to Mr Thomas Foley, the House Majority Leader.

Lendl shows a champion's touch



Ivan Lendl taking a step towards his third Benson and Hedges tennis title against Anders Jarryd at Wembley yesterday. Report, page 47. (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

GPs with Aids must get advice

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Doctors who believe they have been infected with the Aids virus have a duty to seek expert advice on whether to continue to practise, the Government's chief medical officer said yesterday.

But their willingness to come forward depends crucially on the same assurances of confidentiality that must be extended to everyone who is worried about being infected, Sir Donald Acheson said.

He was commenting on the report in a Sunday newspaper which named a consultant kidney specialist who developed Aids and died six weeks ago from an Aids-related pneumonia.

Sir Donald said it was as much in the public interest to preserve the confidentiality of an infected doctor as any other patient.

The controversy rose in the wake of the High Court ruling earlier this month which prohibited the *News of the World* naming two other doctors believed to be continuing to practise despite having the infection.

The Department of Health and Social Security pointed out yesterday that there is no recorded case in the world of a doctor transmitting the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) to a patient.

Referring to the consultant who has been identified, the department said: "Doctors have a duty not to harm their patients. This doctor, mindful of patient care, sought advice on his condition."

"The advice given resulted in him stopping his work in the renal unit where there was a small, theoretical risk of transmitting infection through blood-to-blood contact."

"Subsequent monitoring of his renal patients did not reveal any spread of HIV infection."

"The health authority for which this doctor worked sought advice from the department on the health authority's behalf, the department

Continued on page 24, col 8

Dismal growth figures deal further blow to Gorbachov

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

After the summary dismissal of Mr Boris Yeltsin, the reform campaign of Mr Mikhail Gorbachov in the Soviet Union has suffered a second body blow with the publication of statistics showing that the growth of the country's industrial production is down on 1986 and unlikely to reach Kremlin targets.

The dismal figures, released by the State Committee for Statistics, will provide further ammunition for the opponents of perestroika, who have seen their hand greatly strengthened by the public humiliation of Mr Yeltsin. The former head of the Moscow City Communist Party had been the reformists' standard-bearer.

The figures have also added weight to criticisms of the implementation of reform voiced by Mr Yeltsin, which led to his sacking at a bitter

plenary meeting of the capital's party last week.

Over the weekend, there were repeated reports from well-informed Soviet sources of demonstrations and workers' meetings being called to express support for Mr Yeltsin, following the barrage of criticism heaped on him by Mr Gorbachov and more than 20 other officials who spoke at the meeting.

There was no official confirmation or denial of new rumours sweeping the capital which suggested that the disgraced Mr Yeltsin, aged 56, had suffered a heart attack after being denounced by colleagues in a virulent style reminiscent of the purges during the Stalin era.

According to the magazine *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, almost a third of Soviet industrial enterprises failed to meet their production targets in the first 10 months of 1987, with

some of the worst performances recorded in the vital machine building industry, which has been pinpointed as the focus of Mr Gorbachov's modernization drive.

The new figures, which had been eagerly awaited by Western governments, showed that total industrial output was up by only 3.4 per cent from January to October, compared with 5.1 per cent for the same period in 1986. The slowdown indicated that industry is now unlikely to meet the 4.4 per cent growth target set for the whole of 1987.

According to the figures, growth in the entire machine building industry reached just 1.6 per cent in the 10-month period.

● **Leader dies:** The head of the Communist Party in Lithuania, Mr Pyatras Grishkevichus, died on Saturday aged 63, Tass said yesterday.

Steel rift with Owen widens on voting deal

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel, the former leaders of the Alliance, were yesterday set on a collision course that could lead to their new parties fighting each other at the next general election.

It emerged the day after Mr Steel rejected a pact with Dr Owen's breakaway Social Democrats that the Liberal leader wants the new merged party to fight every seat in the country at the next election, apart from the three held by Dr Owen and his two "separatist" colleagues, Mr John Cartwright and Mrs Rosie Barnes. The Owens were also threatened that if they encouraged their candidates to stand elsewhere they could be challenged by members of the merged party.

The plan was rejected out of hand by supporters of Dr Owen. He refused to comment either on Mr Steel's rejection of a pact, or on the suggestion that only he and his colleagues would be given a free run. However, his supporters said that the SDP, as they remain determined to call it, hoped to put up a large number of candidates.

Mr Steel came under fire last night from Mr Cartwright. He asked whether the Liberal leader was about to throw away all the benefits built up by the Alliance.

He said: "David Steel seems not to have worked out clearly what he has in mind. He is speaking for a party which does not yet exist."

Dr Owen, who is intensifying his pledges to keep the SDP going, says in *The Cam-*

paigner, the campaign's new newspaper: "We are obviously going to have to forge an electoral pact on the basis of common interest."

That position was rejected by Mr Steel in a speech at Keele University. He said: "At the next election we will not be in the business of electoral pacts."

Dr Owen, explaining the need for the continuation of the SDP, says in *The Campaigner* that over time the centre of gravity of the new merged party will be Liberal.

He criticizes Mr Steel, and says that, since the election, the agreed Alliance strategy of holding the balance of power in Parliament has been dumped.

"We have retreated back to the old language that argues that you can move from 23 MPs to 50 in one election. That's the language of Jo Grimond and David Steel: heady stuff at party conferences, gratifying to the party activists, but not really rooted in the real world."

Dr Owen says that many people made up their minds not to merge because of experience at the election.

"When the time came to live up to the words we had agreed on defence the Liberal Party were not able to do it."

"When the testing time came to live up to the Alliance strategy of going for the balance of power if you could not win outright, they could not do it. The old Liberal weakness remained."

New Euro challenge to Britain

Britain wakes up to a new Europe in less than five years' time, but there are signs that other EEC members are far ahead in their preparations for the revolution that will affect everyone.

In a major week-long series starting today, *The Times* examines the opportunities offered by the Single European Act, due for full implementation on January 1, 1992, which will create a market of 322 million people, bigger than either the US or Japan.

A single EEC passport will come into effect, but the implications range far wider — including the recognition of professional qualifications throughout the Community.

Already, the French are being bombarded with official advice. But the British approach has been low-key and limited — dangerously so, according to some authorities. Spectrum, pages 14, 15

Japan to buy British for Gulf

From Michael Binyon Washington

In response to strong American pressure to help the allied forces in the Gulf, Japan is to buy a multi-million dollar British navigational system and install it in the Arab Gulf states to help the US Navy and other ships now patrolling the crowded waterway.

On the personal directive of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister who has just left office, and in face of strong domestic opposition from shipping and oil companies, Japan is to set up a navigational beacon system as its contribution to the naval forces in the Gulf.

Japan, which receives most of its oil from the region, is

Continued on page 24, col 6

THE TIMES
Today *The Times* introduces "Word-Watching", a daily amusement in the form of a game for those who enjoy words and their meanings. It can be found on the back page of this section of the paper, beneath the scratch-pad now provided for the main crossword.

IN PART 2

Liverpool held

Liverpool failed to regain the leadership of the first division from Arsenal when Manchester United held them to a 1-1 draw at Old Trafford. Page 48

TIMES FOCUS

Milton Keynes: from new town to city. Two decades after its establishment, "MK" prepares for the next stage of expansion. Pages 33-38

Portfolio Gold

● The £16,000 prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold weekly competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner the previous weekend, was shared on Saturday by two readers, while the daily £4,000 was won by a reader in Epsom, Surrey. Details, page 3.

● Portfolio list, page 32.

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Counting the cost of a cancelled state visit

By Nicholas Beeston

As the Italian tricolours are removed from the Mall this week following the cancellation of the state visit to Britain by President Cossiga, exasperated officials in both countries are trying to salvage the remains of months of preparatory work crammed into his four-day schedule.

President Cossiga's visit, a return invitation for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh's tour of Italy in 1980, was cancelled on Saturday night when he was forced to remain in Rome because of the Government's collapse. It is the first cancellation of a state visit since April 1962, when the then visit since April 1962, when the then leader of Indonesia, President Sukarno, called off his trip at two weeks' notice, citing pressing domestic political problems.

In a statement released in Rome, President Cossiga's office said: "Italy has had to inform the British Government with the greatest sadness, that it is impossible for the President of the Republic to carry out the state visit to the United Kingdom."

Buckingham Palace would not disclose the cost of the cancelled visit, estimated in tens of thousands of pounds. But particularly hard hit will be Italian companies who had hoped to use the occasion for promotional campaigns and who spent thousands of pounds in sponsoring some of the seven cultural events.

The Queen decides today whether she will still attend the opening at the British Museum on Wednesday of the *Glass of the Caesars* exhibition, a collection sponsored by Olivetti of 50

priceless items of Roman glass. Another event likely to suffer from the President's absence is the opening of the £200,000 Italian Fountain at Carlos Place in Mayfair, financed by the Association of Italian Banks.

The newly-appointed Italian ambassador to London, Signor Boris Biancheri, is expected to stand-in for his absent leader at the major cultural ceremonies.

Buckingham Palace sources said that it would still be possible to reorganize the state visit for a later date, but added: "One would have to wait for the Italian political situation to stabilize."

● **ROME:** In some respects the state visit to Britain — the subject of months of high-level planning — was the victim of the Wall Street crash

(Roger Boyes writes). The collapse of the markets had forced Signor Giovanni Goria, the Prime Minister, to change his budget plans and pare back public spending. Promised tax cuts were dropped and the Liberals stormed out.

"We feel for Britain and all those involved in working out the visit," explained a senior figure in the Christian Democratic party. "But you must understand the President's position: Italy cannot afford to float around like a boat without an engine."

"We are all very upset about this," said a British Embassy spokesman in Rome. "But we understand that there was no other way out. Everyone fought very hard for the visit."

Garia's likely return, page 9

Minister defiant over art sell-off

By Lynda Mordin, Arts Correspondent

Mr Richard Luce, the Minister for the Arts, is to proceed with plans to give the National Gallery, the Tate and National Portrait Gallery the power to sell unwanted pictures in their collections.

Although the proposal has drawn widespread criticism from artists and galleries, Mr Luce intends pushing his draft Museums and Galleries Miscellaneous Provisions Bill through Parliament as soon as possible next year.

"I am open to discussion, but I do intend to have a disposal clause," Mr Luce said yesterday, emphasizing however that the present system for requests should not be undermined. He said there should be "water-tight" agreements that pictures left in perpetuity to public collections remained there.

"Trustees must be able to trust themselves," he said. "It seems rather strange if they

don't. I am slightly surprised by the anxiety expressed that they might make mistakes."

"We are all worried we might make mistakes in our jobs, and trustees on the whole welcome this proposal to enable them to take responsible decisions. I think trustees need a little more freedom and responsibility for the management of the collections."

At the moment, trustees, appointed by the Prime Minister, own the collections on behalf of the public and are prohibited from selling by a government Act. The main purpose of the new Bill is to "tidy up" legislation and give the institutions corporate status, allowing boards to operate on a more commercial basis.

However, Mr Jacob Rothschild, chairman of the National Gallery trustees, recently wrote to *The Times*, saying he had no intention of using the power, if given.

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NEWS SUMMARY

£10m for Aids haemophiliacs

The Government is today expected to announce £10 million worth of help for 1,200 haemophiliacs infected with the Aids virus.

The decision comes after a campaign launched last month by the Haemophilia Society and supported by a large number of MPs.

Already 66 haemophiliacs have developed Aids and 49 of them have died as a result of infection from contaminated imported stocks of Factor VIII, the blood-clotting agent prescribed for their condition. Such products are now heat-treated to eliminate the virus.

Mr Graham Ross, chairman of the steering committee of solicitors co-ordinating the legal claims of affected haemophiliacs, welcomed "in general" the Government's assistance but added: "I believe the amount proposed is totally inadequate. It equates to £8,333 per person at the present level of 1,200 known infected haemophiliacs."

"The Government is acting a little like the man who proudly wears a poppy after putting a penny in the tin."

MP faces Fall-out censure checks

Mr George Galloway, the Labour MP, faces a vote of no confidence by one of his constituency branches next month.

Mr Galloway's future as MP for Glasgow Hillhead was last night looking increasingly bleak after further allegations emerged surrounding his period in the Dundee Labour Party.

The vote is to be moved by the Hillhead party's Scottish branch.

In the past two months Mr Galloway has survived protest after he admitted having sexual intercourse with two women while on a charity trip.

Radiation has been measured at higher than normal levels by scientists testing people in Skipton, West Yorkshire, where it was feared that the effects of fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear accident 18 months ago could have been overlooked.

The increased caesium readings were just over the usual background level and concerned only a few people, the National Radiological Protection Board said last night.

However, the period of monitoring on the Yorkshire moors is to be extended for a second week.

High-rise history

A coach tour of some of Britain's worst housing blackspots in the North-east will be offered as part of a national history conference at Newcastle Polytechnic this month.

Among the failed modern-day sites on view will be Cradock Park, a high-rise development in west Newcastle, and the tower blocks of Killingworth. Coach-tours will also see Byker Wall, a successful example of Newcastle development.

The annual History Workshop draws academics and researchers from around the country. Also included are a riverboat trip down the Tyne and a "Social History Walk of Suffragette Newcastle".

Fisk wins award

Robert Fisk, *The Times* Middle East Correspondent, has won this year's Valiant for Truth Award presented by the London-based Inter-denominational Order of Christian Unity.

The citation reads: "For fearlessly and consistently maintaining balanced reporting of facts in the face of different forms of fanaticism and terrorism in many areas of world conflict at considerable personal risk." Mr Fisk, the only national newspaper staff correspondent permanently based in Beirut, has been five times International Journalist of the Year.



Sooty museum opens

A museum dedicated to Sooty, the television glove puppet, is to be opened in West Yorkshire. Memorabilia, including the original set for Sooty's fish and chip shop which was built in 1954, is to have a permanent home in the Sooty factory at Shipley, Bradford.

Harry Corbett, Sooty's creator, and his son, Matthew, have given sets, photographs, scripts and props dating from the first performances which will go on show when "The World and Sooty" opens on December 7.

Colleagues round on MP for Sinn Fein links

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

Mr Ken Livingstone, the left-wing Labour MP, has been accused by party activists of having "blood on his hands" because of his links with the leaders of the Provisional IRA's political wing.

The accusation was levelled during heckling in a heated debate on Ireland at the annual meeting of the Labour Co-ordinating Committee, a left-wing pressure group.

An angry Mr Livingstone protested that he was utterly

opposed to the violence of the IRA, but as the heckling continued he left the meeting before a vote was taken condemning the bombing at Enniskillen and offering sympathy to the families of the 11 who died and those injured in the attack.

Mr Livingstone was not available to comment yesterday.

The criticism was a further setback to the MP for Brent East, who had earlier been denied re-election to the committee's executive by a coup organized by supporters

of Mr Neil Kinnock and those suspicious of Mr Livingstone's efforts to keep one foot in the camp of the hard left and the other with the soft left. As one associate said: "He has tried to ride five horses at once. Eventually one is going to ride away with you."

The bitterness towards Mr Livingstone, who has visited and toured west Belfast accompanied by Provisional Sinn Fein leaders who support the armed struggle, erupted during a debate on the withdrawal of troops from North-

ern Ireland by a Labour government.

The motion, proposed by Mr Peter Hain, failed by 70-54 votes and the conference overwhelmingly supported the Anglo-Irish agreement, reform of the Diplock courts and an end to strip-searching.

Temper had begun to rise during bitter condemnation of the IRA attack at Enniskillen. Mr Livingstone was portrayed as, rightly or wrongly, having been associated with moves to encourage the Labour Party to have talks with Sinn Fein and when he attempted to inter-

vene, bitter and angry heckling began during which he was accused of having "blood on his hands".

One observer described the ferocity of the attacks as astonishing. Another said: "The degree of personal recrimination was unimaginable."

The mood of the debate on Saturday was blamed on the shock that the Enniskillen massacre caused to many on the fringes of the Labour movement who have been courted by Mr Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Fein.

Mr Livingstone visited Northern Ireland in 1983 and met Mr Adams before touring west Belfast and, after Mr Adams's election as MP for the West Belfast constituency in June that year, he invited him to London as a guest of the GLC.

Friends of Mr Livingstone say the criticism is being made by his traditional enemies who do not like to hear of his unpalatable views on Ireland, particularly when they could damage attempts by leaders to give the Labour Party a wider appeal.

Technology revival demands priority, peers tell Thatcher

By Sheila Guna, Political Staff

Three senior peers who founded the Lords' science and technology select committee will challenge Mrs Margaret Thatcher this week to prove her commitment to Britain's technological future.

They will demand that she fulfil her promise to take a leading role in research and development and be prepared to present both academics and industry with a blueprint of national priorities.

Lord Sherfield, Lord Shackleton and Lord Gregson will also warn the Prime Minister on Wednesday that Britain cannot compete with its industrial rivals unless more funds are provided by the Government as well as industry. They made that clear in their committee report in January calling for action to arrest the decline in Britain's science base.

The report summed up the science community's concerns, which had been growing as cuts ate away at university research and Mrs Thatcher's intention that industry should foot the bill was driven home.

They told *The Times*, which has also been campaigning for a higher priority to R & D, that the first step should be for Mrs Thatcher to chair a meeting of the new Advisory Council on Science and Technology (Acost).

The launch of Acost, representing the different strands of the research community and loosely based on the Japanese model, was announced in July at the request of the Lords' committee to advise the Prime Minister on priorities for R & D. Mrs Thatcher had said she would preside from time to time but she has not yet done so.

The peers believe it will at least send a positive signal to the research community if she was seen to take the chair "very soon".

The House of Lords debates the Government's response to the consultation paper on science on Wednesday when Lord Whitelaw, the deputy Prime Minister, bats for the Government in the hope of convincing peers that the issue is taken seriously by Mrs Thatcher, a former scientist.

However the peers believe the Government's handling of space policy, at present under investigation by their committee, bodes ill for a proper recognition by the Government of the need for publicly funded research.

Lord Shackleton, the present chairman and former leader of the Lords, said: "The next step after establishing Acost must be for it to produce public reports, even though the advice they give the Government is confidential, so that the quality of the advice can be judged and the Government's performance monitored."

He added: "Although the Government welcomed our report on civil R & D and set up Acost it totally failed to take action on the strong judgement and recommendation that the Government needed to provide more funds."

Lord Sherfield, a fellow of the Royal Society, said that it would be an advantage if Mrs Thatcher chaired a meeting of Acost soon.

"What is needed is more clarity on priorities. The present system has not given

this, as shown by the muddle over space."

Lord Gregson, a former committee chairman, said: "I honestly believe that as a country we are technologically obsolescent. We can no longer sell yesterday's technology in the world."

"Unless we can persuade industry to spend more money on development, and therefore the Government to spend more on research, we are going to slide further and further downwards on the scale of exporting nations."

Turning to government funding, he said: "We do not know what the hell the Government is up to. So we need a clear statement."

Tax incentives, as urged by the committee, were needed to encourage industry to spend on the development of new products and processes, he said.

"The Inland Revenue's comparison of tax incentives in other countries was a disgraceful paper because it provided the conclusion without the facts. It was written to provide an answer before they knew the problem."

The peers were particularly dismayed by the Treasury's attitude when officials told them they saw no relation between research and the health of the economy.

"Strategic research", they believe, is the main victim of government policy.

The Government did not agree to the peers' request for legislation to require companies to disclose their R & D spending in annual reports, in spite of sympathy for the idea from Mr Paul Channon, the former Secretary of Trade and Industry.

Appeal to keep role in research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Prime Minister has been asked by Sir George Porter, president of the Royal Society, for help in preventing Britain's withdrawal from the European Organization for Nuclear Research, which is based near Geneva.

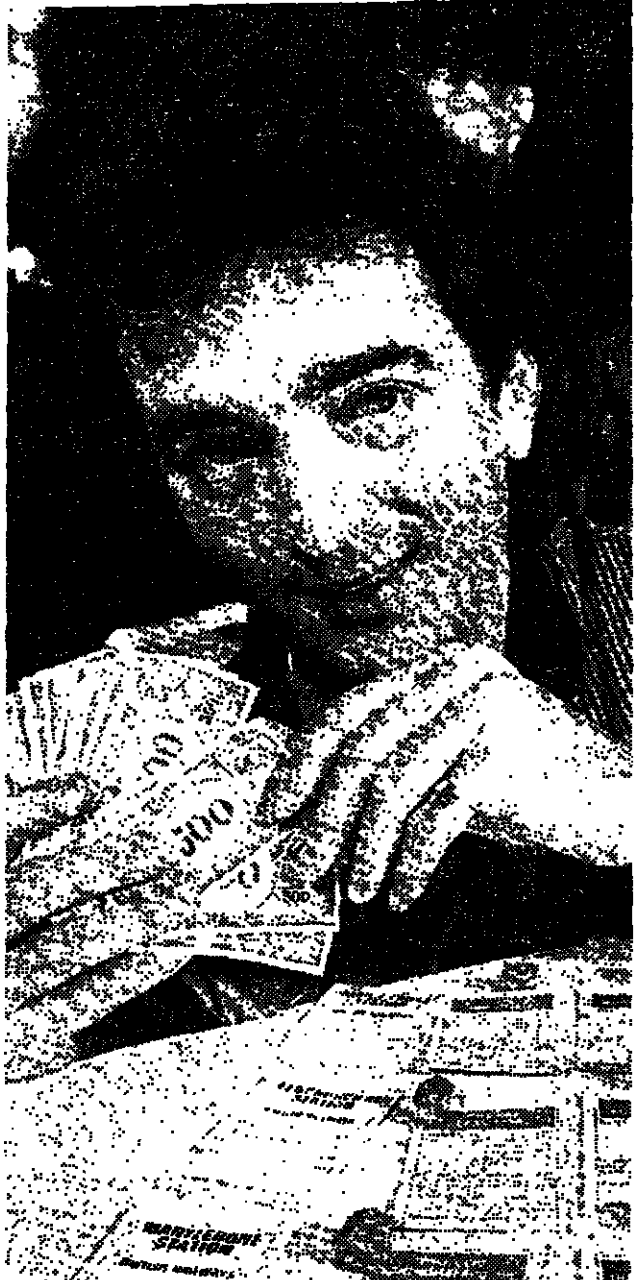
Sir George wants a breathing space in negotiations for a drastic cut in Britain's subscription to the organization.

More than 17 per cent of the upkeep of the laboratory is paid for by Britain. It costs the Science and Engineering Research Council £45 million a year so that about 400 physicists in university research groups can conduct experiments on the centre's powerful atom smasher.

The council spends more on the Geneva centre than on any

other area of basic science. It intends to cut back its subscription to £35 million a year over the next four years, with further reductions.

Sir George's request to Mrs Margaret Thatcher was made because membership of the European organization is covered by a treaty, renewed on December 31 each year and subject to a year's notice.



Mr Grabsky's portfolio. (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

Welshman shows off monopoly on talent

After 10 years of trying to beat the property market, Mr Mike Grabsky, a company director, was on the point of giving up (Ruth Gledhill writes).

But he knew he had to build just one more hotel before he could let go of his dream of winning the British Monopoly Championships in London.

Learning from the mistakes of the City over the past few weeks, he abandoned the glamorous Park Lane and Piccadilly addresses and instead put his last remaining resources into King's Cross, Pentonville, Euston Road and the Strand, ending the game with a total of 14 properties.

The result was that after spending the last 10 years of his life getting in and out of jail, paying rent and passing Go, Mr Grabsky, aged 31, finally forced nine of the country's top Monopoly players into bankruptcy to take the coveted title for the first time.

"It helps to have a financial brain, but I like to think most of it was skill. After all, I have been playing Monopoly since I was 10", Mr Grabsky, who qualified as the Welsh regional champion, said.

Mr Grabsky won a holiday to Atlantic City and entry into the world championships.

Prices of housing land rise by 27%

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The price of residential sites in the private sector increased by 27 per cent in 1986, the Department of the Environment says. There was a similar sharp increase in 1985 of 26 per cent, and the figures, which explain the rise in new house prices in recent years, particularly in the South-east, show that land prices have risen in real terms since 1983.

In 1986, an average plot for one house cost £23,000 in Greater London, or £1.2 million a hectare, compared with £21,300 a plot (£483,000 a hectare) in the South-east, and £11,400 a plot (£261,000 a hectare) in England and Wales as a whole. In Wales, a plot cost £3,900; the figure was £6,800 in East Anglia; £6,000 in the northern region; £8,200 in the West Midlands, and £9,800 in the South-west.

The report shows that more than four fifths of all counties for which figures are available in England have sufficient remaining housing provision to allow house building to continue for at least five years at the present rate.

Five counties are identified

as having a shortfall on land availability for the future - Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northumberland, Oxfordshire and Staffordshire - although the figures for the last three are four years old and the position may have changed. There may also be a shortfall in Berkshire and Leicestershire.

● The building industry has had its best summer since the early 1970s, according to the latest Building Employers' Confederation report.

Six hundred firms were surveyed by the confederation. The results indicated "widespread buoyancy and optimism" and showed:

● More than 70 per cent of firms expect to increase their workload.

● Sixty one per cent are operating at full, or almost full, capacity.

● Nearly 50 per cent report increased inquiries for work.

Land for Housing: Progress Report (Department of the Environment, Publication Sales Unit, Building 1, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 0NZ; £1.20).

Minister to oppose free food

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

An EEC proposal to distribute free butter and beef to pensioners and the unemployed is to be opposed by Britain after charities complained of the cost and trouble involved in distribution after a similar scheme last winter.

Mr John Gummer, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will argue against the move, aimed at reducing the EEC's huge stocks of butter and beef, during two days of talks starting in Brussels today.

The charities - Age Concern, the Salvation Army and the Women's Royal Voluntary Service - resented the damage caused to their credibility because of the chaos in distributing free food, particularly when there were allegations that some of the supplies eventually found their way to shops, between January and March.

The Government has already rejected proposals that local authorities become involved in distributing it.

Kasparov holds firm in tense 13th game

From Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent, in Seville

The 13th game of the world chess championship has been drawn after a tense struggle.

Anatoly Karpov, the challenger, playing white, avoided the main lines of Kasparov's habitual Grünfeld defence, choosing instead a variation that has only recently become fashionable.

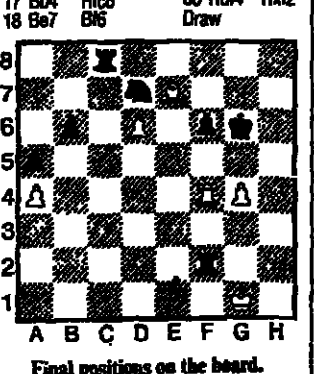
Moving quickly in the opening, Karpov speedily established a dangerous looking passed pawn in the centre of the black position but Kasparov coped well with this apparently perilous situation.

He cut off the dangerous pawn and isolated a white bishop on the c7 square.

The draw came on move 36 in a simplified position when neither side had any further prospects for victory, leaving the score at seven points to six in Kasparov's favour.

He plays white in game 14 on Monday.

| White | Black | 19 d5 | Kg7 |
|---------|-------|---------|------|
| 1 d4 | Nf6 | 20 Re1 | Rc5 |
| 2 c4 | g6 | 21 Bb5 | Bc6 |
| 3 Nc3 | d5 | 22 Bxc6 | Rxc6 |
| 4 Nf3 | Bg7 | 23 Rb1 | Bc3 |
| 5 cxd5 | Nxd5 | 24 Re3 | Re6 |
| 6 e4 | Nc6 | 25 Qd4 | Qd5 |
| 7 Bxc3 | c5 | 26 Nf4 | Nf6 |
| 8 Bf1 | 0-0 | 27 h3 | h5 |
| 9 Bg2 | cd4 | 28 Nd4 | Bxd4 |
| 10 cxd4 | Qd5 | 29 Rxd4 | Rd8 |
| 11 Qd2 | Qxd2 | 30 Re1 | Re2 |
| 12 Bxf3 | g5 | 31 Bf1 | Bf5 |
| 13 0-0 | b6 | 32 f4 | Kg6 |
| 14 Rf1 | Bb7 | 33 h4 | Kf5 |
| 15 d5 | exd5 | 34 Rf1 | Kg6 |
| 16 exd5 | Nd7 | 35 Rf2 | Rf6 |
| 17 Bf4 | Rf8 | 36 Rf4 | Rf2 |
| 18 Bf7 | Bf5 | | Draw |



Final positions on the board.

Barristers face time curbs on closing speeches

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Long-winded barristers will be curbed from this week by a scheme which will impose time limits on summing up speeches and so, it is hoped, cut legal costs.

Counsel may be taken to task by the judge if their speeches overstep their own self-imposed time limits in pilot schemes lasting four weeks in crown courts in Northampton, Reading and Croydon.

Barristers are also being urged in some short cases to consider abandoning final speeches where these would just be a restatement of the crown case soon after a cross-examination that was still fresh in the jury's mind.

The experiment is the outcome of

talks between the legal profession and the Lord Chancellor's Department through the new Efficiency Commission, the body set up between the Government, Bar and Law Society after the long-running dispute over legal aid fees.

The profession agreed to discuss with the Lord Chancellor's officials ways in which criminal court business could be made more efficient, and one area the Efficiency Commission has focused on is counsel's speeches.

The commission said that when news of the scheme first reached the profession "pictures were conjured up of men in white coats with stop-watches and judges sounding gongs".

That is not its aim, it says. "What the commission seeks to achieve is to establish a brisk atmosphere in which

everyone seeks to get on with the work."

The scheme will involve counsel for the crown, and for the defence if it wishes, giving the judge a skeleton note of the main issues in the case before the trial starts, plus an estimate of the length of his opening speech.

At the end of the evidence, the judge may seek to redefine the real issues in the case as they have emerged in the trial.

In a short case, where the issues do not change, and where cross-examination of the defendant is fresh in the jury's mind, the judge may invite the crown to consider whether a final speech is needed.

The commission says: "We feel there are some cases where the

prosecutor need not review the evidence again and it may make it easier for him to take that course at the judge's invitation."

However, the commission also says it is the duty of crown counsel to insist on making a final speech if that is in the interests of justice, and not to neglect to say anything even if this involves standing up "robustly to the judge".

At the end of the evidence, the judge will invite counsel to estimate the length of their final speeches, and he will estimate the length of his summing up and state when he intends to ask the jury to retire.

If counsel's estimates seem inordinately long, the judge may invite them to be more precise, and if they overran, he may point that out as well.

Women cancer screen reduce test

Canadians

Women face cuts in cancer screening to reduce test backlog

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A proposal which would lead to an increase in deaths from cervical cancer will be discussed by hospital managers in Oxford today.

Women in Oxfordshire will be offered a cervical smear test every five years instead of every three if the proposal is then accepted by the district health authority.

The change is proposed by Dr Muir Gray, a community physician, who is manager of the cervical screening programme in Oxford.

Dr Gray says: "It is obvious that some deaths from cancer would occur by adopting a five-year interval rather than a three-year interval."

"However, it could equally be argued that some additional deaths from cancer could be prevented by adopting a two-year interval, for there is nothing magic about the three-year interval."

If his argument is accepted by management at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, it will be put to the health authority for discussion.

Dr Gray has called for the change in an attempt to reduce the workload of screening cervical smears at the hospital's laboratory where about 1,000 such samples are exam-

ined every week. There is a backlog of about three months before most women are informed of the results.

However, laboratory specialists are unanimously opposed to the proposal, which they describe as "ethically and morally wrong".

The laboratory was at the centre of an investigation two years ago when two Oxford women died of cervical cancer because of delays in informing them that their tests showed early signs of the disease.

That prompted the Government to order all health authorities to set up a computerised recall system to ensure that tests which showed doubtful results would be followed up. The system is meant to be fully operational by next March but some authorities have not yet implemented it.

Although Government policy is that women aged 20 and over should be screened every five years, many authorities, including the Oxford district, have been offering screening every three years. Cervical cancer causes about 2,000 deaths a year but the disease can be successfully treated if identified at an early stage.

Dr Gray said: "I recommend the reintroduction of

the five-year interval because this is the only effective means of reducing the waiting interval for results to acceptable levels.

"A decision to maintain the three-year interval will inevitably result in women in Oxfordshire having to wait a long time for the results of cervical smear tests to be reported."

His recommendation has been strongly criticized by the Oxford health district branch of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs.

Mr Tim Wilson, the branch secretary, said in a letter to health officials: "Nobody in the laboratory is prepared to revert to screening smears five-yearly. It is ethically and morally wrong. The risks are too great."

"General practitioners and women are unlikely to comply. It is better to wait three months for a result than an extra two years for a test."

One of the laboratory staff said yesterday: "It would be an appalling, retrograde step which we will simply refuse to carry out. Although some women have to wait three months for their result, those who have a history which causes concern are processed within 10 days."

Fowler takes time off as jobless falls



Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, with his children, Kate, aged six (left), and Isobel, aged three, at Sutton Park near his home at Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, yesterday.

Mr Fowler was in relaxed mood after a week in which the Government reached a new landmark in its fight against unemployment, with the jobless rate falling below 10 per cent for the first time in more than five years.

However Mr Fowler referred to the reduction as only a "starting point" and is considering urgent new measures to tackle long-term unemployment. He will also be overseeing the passage of the latest employment Bill.

(Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

Portfolio Gold ensures a first car

When Mr Richard McLellan passed his driving test in July after putting off the examination for years, he was delighted but was left with the dilemma of how to pay for a car. Portfolio Gold resolved his problem this weekend.

Mr McLellan, a hospital administrator from Lechliffe, Strathclyde, picked up £8,000 after sharing a weekly prize with another winner.

He said: "I only passed my driving test in July after putting it off several times. I think I'll get myself a second hand Volvo." Mr McLellan, a reader of *The Times* for many years, added.

He shared £16,000, because there was no winner of last week's £8,000, with Mr Mike Thompson, of Paignton, Devon, who is assistant editor of *The Herald Express*, Torquay's local evening paper.

"I'll invest a little bit of it, probably a unit trust," Mr Thompson, who writes the paper's business and finance section, said.

He had some costly bad fortune in the recent shares crash and will be looking to get something back. "The rest will go on home improvements, among them a new kitchen."

The Saturday prize of £4,000 was won by Mr Larry Gray, of Epsom, Surrey.

Portfolio Gold cards can be obtained by sending a stamped, addressed envelope, to:

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Blackburn,
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Car killings 'unpunished'

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

Killing someone with a motor vehicle seems to have become an acceptable form of murder, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents says in an article critical of sentencing in road death cases.

RoSPA argues in its magazine, *Care on the Road*, that "the most horrendous acts of violence go virtually unpunished."

The organization cites the case of Mr Jim Weir who was killed in a taxi on his way home after a drink. Another car shot across a junction with no lights on and ploughed into the passenger door of the taxi killing Mr Weir.

The driver of the car was found guilty of causing death by reckless driving, for which he was fined £75 and given a year's driving ban.

That and many other cases suggested "killing with a motor vehicle has become an acceptable form of homicide."

Higgs to open case in child abuse inquiry

By Peter Davenport

Dr Marietta Higgs, the consultant paediatrician at the centre of the Cleveland child sexual abuse inquiry, will make the first detailed defence of her actions today.

Dr Higgs, aged 38, who is married with five children, will open her case on the fifth day of the hearing and is expected to give evidence for most of the week.

Much of the evidence presented to the inquiry, which is being headed by Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, has been critical of Dr Higgs, her use of the technique of anal dilatation as a means of diagnosing sexual abuse in children and her methods of examination.

A judge in the High Court in Middlesbrough last month accused Dr Higgs and her colleague, Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, of gross negligence, inadequacy and incompetence.

Dr Higgs will be followed into the witness box by Dr Wyatt. The hearing is not expected to be completed until shortly before Christmas.

Modern men still see home as wife's work

By Ruth Gledhill

The myth of the much-publicized "new man", who helps his wife to cook, clean and wash the dishes, is exposed today in a report from the Family Policy Studies Centre.

It is still the woman in the family who does most of the housework and child care, in spite of increased female employment and the impact of feminism in the 1970s, the report says.

Working women still earn less than their husbands, have less free time and less spending money. A third of wives cannot put a figure to their husband's earnings and of those who can, nearly half underestimate the amount.

Of wives who work part time, 83 per cent do most of the cleaning, 95 per cent do most of the washing and ironing, 79 per cent cook the evening meal and 64 per cent do the shopping. Even where a wife is working full time, these figures barely change.

The report says most women believed that child

care was shared equally with their husbands. But the women's half involved daily tasks such as feeding, dressing and bathing while the men took time only to go out to play or to go on outings with their children.

The report, *Inside the Family*, draws its conclusions from a collection of government and academic surveys published in the past 20 years.

Miss Melanie Henwood, editor of the report, said: "Despite occasional sightings, the much-hyped new man remains a rare species. It is still women in families who undertake the great bulk of housework."

Mr Malcolm Wicks, director of the FPSC, said: "In recent decades women have undertaken more tasks, particularly as workers and second breadwinners. But their traditional tasks of housework and care are not shared more equally with men. In modern British families, wives and mothers lead hectic and busy lives."

Bad marks for pub cleanliness

By Mark Ellis

Standards of cleanliness in many public houses leave much to be desired, *The 1988 Good Pub Guide*, published today, discloses.

Only one public house, the Old Bull's Head in Little Hucknall, Derbyshire, has been singled out for cleanliness by Mr Alistair Aird, the editor, and only three of 1,200 entries in the guide have been awarded a full three-star rating for excellence.

They are: the Yew Tree, Caudon, Staffordshire ("It's packed with fascinating musical equipment and, as a bonus, has remarkably low prices"); the Fleece at Breckton, Hereford and Worcester ("The most perfectly preserved period piece"); and the White Horse, also known as the Pub with No Name, near Petersfield, Hampshire ("The epitome of the perfect country pub").

The guide says that prices charged by public houses have outstripped the rate of inflation. London prices are "the craziest", with Sussex, Surrey and Kent moving towards the £1-a-pint barrier, already passed in the capital.

Lancashire is reported to be the cheapest county for drinking, with prices about three-quarters of those in London. *The 1988 Good Pub Guide* (Consumers' Association and Hodder and Stoughton; £9.95).



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Rossetti carries £500,000 price tag

By Sarah Jane Checkland
Art Market Correspondent

An important painting by the pre-Raphaelite Dante Gabriel Rossetti, which has spent its past 25 years in the house of the artist, L. S. Lowry, is coming under the hammer at Christie's on November 27. At £500,000, its estimate is nearly 100 times more than what Lowry paid for it in 1964.

The subject is the classical heroine "Proserpine infelix" as Rossetti describes her in his Italian inscription. She stands regrettably contemplating a pomegranate.

In the myth, Proserpine was transported to Hades but was then given permission to return to Earth, as long as she had not partaken of any fruits. But it was discovered she had indulged in one grain from a pomegranate and that was the end of her prospects of return. When first completed, the painting did not seem to have

SALEROOM

many prospects either. In 1874 Rossetti wrote about the "vicissitudes of this blessed painting", how it was damaged in transit to the shipowner F R Leyland in Liverpool and was returned to Rossetti for treatment.

He managed to salvage the head and hands, cutting them out and painting afresh around them and eventually sold it to the Manchester manufacturer, W A Turner. Meanwhile, Leyland wanted another rendition of the subject and Rossetti supplied it. That copy is the famous painting now in the Tate Gallery.

Rossetti's wistful maiden might seem an unlikely choice for Lowry, the painter of urban humanity. But Lowry admired the pre-Raphaelites from his early youth, visiting the fine collection at the Manchester City Art Gallery.

He asked the Lefevre Gallery to buy Proserpine for him at Christie's and hung it in his bedroom.

Christie's sale includes two other important works by Victorian artists now enjoying renewed popularity. One is a hitherto unpublished painting by Sir Edward Coley Burne-Jones, estimated again at £500,000.

Called "The Prince Entering the Briar Wood", it is the first scene in his Briar Rose series, a project based on the story of Sleeping Beauty which obsessed him for 30 years.

The second is "Sibyl" by Lord Leighton, leader of the neo-classical movement in Victorian England. Sold at Christie's in 1897 for £630 and recently discovered in a house in Connecticut, it is estimated at £300,000 to £500,000.

A Swiss collector paid a record \$451,000 for a set of prints by Henri Matisse when

New York on Saturday, as further astonishing auction results flowed in.

Having held back for the multi-million prices at the Impressionist paintings sale last week, the Japanese were competing strongly. Among their trophies were two lots by Jasper Johns, "Black and White Numerals 1-9" for which they paid \$132,000; \$154,000 for "La Femme au Tambourin" by Picasso, and works by Chagall.

"It was like a party. Everyone spent money with great good humour. It was the most successful print sale we have ever had, with a total of \$6.4 million and only 1.5 per cent unsold", Mr Mark Rosen, of Sotheby's, said.

Christie's also did well at their printed books and manuscripts sale on Friday, selling 100 per cent and achieving \$176,000 for "America - A Prophecy" by William Blake when it sold to the London trade.

£53m Treasury cuts threaten safety and jobs, say fire chiefs

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

Several thousand firemen will have to be made redundant and a number of fire stations closed if government financial plans for next year are to be realized. The result, fire chiefs say, would be a significant decrease in public safety.

New figures circulated to the fire and civil defence authorities in London, Manchester, Leeds and the other big cities show the Treasury is planning a minimum £53 million cut in spending on the fire services in 1988.

Treasury officials believe the former metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council spent too much on fire and civil defence and the Treasury is determined, two years on, to secure savings from their abolition.

Firemen are bemused by the fact that the Home Office has certified that their manpower figures are those needed to provide adequate cover against fire risks. The Home Office has tight control over fire service personnel.

Local fire officers are alarmed that the Treasury has made provision only for calling fire brigades out to fires, ignoring the many calls to pollution incidents, chemical

spillages and, as a fire official put it, to get little boys' heads out of railings and cats down from trees.

A Home Office body, the Fire Brigades Advisory Council, has instituted a review of property throughout the country to determine the "fire risk category" but the findings so far are apparently being ignored by the financial planners in the Department of the Environment, which controls spending by local authorities, and the Treasury.

A deputation from Leeds, Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield and the West Yorkshire other cities to see the Lord Cailness, a Home Office minister, today to ask that the anomalies be ended.

The West Yorkshire Fire Brigade said that for the past two years the authority had been trying to bring the area's fire cover up to the level stipulated by the Home Secretary. "But now we find we are told we are spending in excess."

Local finance officials fear that unless the system of paying for fire brigades is reformed soon, the introduction of the community charge, or poll tax, could mean a big

increase in charges. Under poll tax every £1 spent above the Treasury's estimate of what is needed to provide fire cover would have to be provided by poll tax payers.

The London Fire and Civil Defence Authority now receives no government grant to defray the cost of protecting the capital because, the Department of the Environment says, it is an overspender.

Conservative councillors have a majority on that authority, which next year is set to exceed the department's maximum by more than £24 million.

Mr Andy Clyde, the authority's chief financial officer, told councillors recently that "the London area is penalized due to a number of false assumptions which appear to have been made by the environment department regarding arrangements, post-abolition, of the Greater London Council".

All the fire authorities will be pressed to find money next year towards firemen's recent 7 per cent pay award; at most 4 per cent has been allowed for in the financial plans.

Champion swims to help sick children



Duncan Goodhew, the Olympic swimming champion, with Sonia Count and James Marshall at the Queen Mother Sports Centre, in Westminster, central London, yesterday at the launch of a sponsored "swimathon" in aid of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street (Thompson Prentice writes).

Sonia, aged 10, and James, aged 11, are both former patients at the hospital. The "swimathon", which aims to raise £500,000, needs 6,000 swimmers to complete 30 million metres in 44 London pools in three days. It will be held next February.

A spokeswoman for the hospital's Wishing Well appeal said: "The

sponsored swim is especially exciting and appropriate."

"Not only is the accent on health but the event will involve most of the London boroughs, almost all of which are setting up local fund-raising groups to support the appeal."

The event is being sponsored by Penguin Biscuits, supporter of Bri-

tain's biggest swimming school, which has helped teach 170,000 children to swim in the past four years.

Adult participants are being invited to swim 5,000 metres, equivalent to 200 lengths of a 25-metre pool. Children aged eight or younger can take part in 500-metre events.

(Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

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Hurd acts to cut jail overcrowding

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Measures to reduce prison overcrowding were announced by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, at the weekend.

Mr Hurd, addressing magistrates in the West Midlands, said that to reduce the remand population, nine new bail hostels were planned, benches were to reduce trial delays, and he hoped to introduce statutory time limits on custody before trial or committal to more parts of the country. He said he would also examine ways of providing more information about bail candidates.

The Home Secretary said that during the next three financial years, £3 million extra would be made available to open nine new bail hostels.

"This should mean that a further 900 people a year will be able to remain within the community while they await trial - that is an increase of about a quarter on the present figure."

Mr Hurd said benches should be consistent in the yardsticks they used either to grant bail or remand a defen-

dant in custody. A number of schemes now operated to provide magistrates, through the crown prosecution service, with accurate information about a defendant's suitability for bail.

"I want to study the final report on the pilot schemes at the end of this year before reaching a view on the future of the initiative. The results so far suggest that bail can be granted in more suitable cases where the right information is provided at the right time."

He called for a concentrated effort by chairmen of benches and clerks to justices to reduce delays. It could cut the remand population in prison by about 400 if courts regained half the ground lost since the middle of 1985.

Mr Hurd referred to experimental time limit schemes in the police force areas of Avon and Somerset, Kent and West Midlands.

"So far, the results from the pilot areas have been encouraging", he said. "I hope we shall be able to extend statutory time limits to some other areas next year."

Danger on sea-bed after blast

By Andrew Morgan

Live ammunition has been spread across the sea-bed off the Dorset coast after the Royal Navy destroyed two amphibious tanks that sank during tests in 1943, according to local divers.

The Navy stepped in after hearing that amateur divers had this year started to take live ammunition off the Valentine amphibious tanks, which formed part of a convoy of six that went down in storms in Poole Bay.

Each tank held 76 shells: 27 high explosives, 27 anti-tank and the remainder anti-personnel.

Mr Donald Collier, who runs the Poole Diving Centre, said: "We have been diving since the explosions and we have seen the live rounds on the sea-bed. It could be lethal if trawlers caught their nets on them."

The Navy said that the plan was to remove the ammunition, but because of its condition it was decided that exploding it was the only option.

Arts Open College launched

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Elderly, housebound and handicapped people will be able to become artists in their own homes through the Open College of the Arts which is launched today.

Its founder is Lord Young of Dartington, who founded the Open University.

The college offers a learners' pack for its first and, as yet, only course which is an Art Foundation Course.

Mr Ian Tregarthen Jenkin, the college director and former principal of Camberwell Art College in London, said that students will be able to study drawing, painting, sculpture and textiles at home and pay a monthly visit to a local polytechnic, art college or college of further education for a tutorial.

Up to 4,000 are expected to enrol for the pilot course.

Lord Young said that if the pilot course is successful more advanced courses would be developed in art, design, photography and perhaps even gardening design.

Fish farmers in illegal seal shoots, says trust

By Kerry Gill

Thousands of seals are being shot illegally by fish farmers off the west coast of Scotland and many are left to suffer a lingering death after being wounded, according to the Scottish Seals Trust.

The trust is calling for the shooting of seals to be banned and is urging more government research into the provision of humane devices to frighten seals away from fish farms.

Mr Neil Jamieson, chairman, said they had evidence of substantial slaughter of grey and common seals on the coast, particularly off Argyllshire and Wester Ross.

Farmers can shoot seals providing they have a gun licence and can show that the seals are threatening their stocks. However, Mr Jamie-

son said the rules were wide open to misinterpretation.

He said: "Farmers are taking pre-emptive action rather than protective action. Many of these seals are not killed outright so they swim around with bullets in them for a long period before they die."

The trust reckons that thousands of seals die off the west coast each year from bullet wounds. Mr Jamieson said they receive an average of 10 calls a month from local people concerned at the slaughter.

He said that there would be a public outcry if a seal call of such magnitude had been sanctioned by a Government.

Mr Jamieson said the trust had complained to the Scottish Office.

Cattle and pig slurry among main pollutants

Salmonberry brakes to cut acid risk

River protection

Cattle and pig slurry among main pollutants

The river Weaver flows through rural Cheshire, an area of intensive dairy farming which produces two of the worst water pollutants of the late twentieth century, cattle slurry and the effluent from the silage on which they feed in winter.

Mr Roy Macaulay, the North-west Water Authority's principal river protection manager, recently visited about 250 farms in the area and on more than half he found something wrong.

Agriculture has become a significant source of pollution only since the development of intensive livestock systems.

The more responsible farmers take precautions to prevent accidents, but there are still many who allow tanks to overflow during periods of heavy rainfall.

A joint report last August by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Water Authorities Association pointed out that there were more than 3,000 incidents last year, mostly involving cattle or pigs. Almost every one could have been prevented if the farmer had installed proper equipment, but there is frequently little incentive for him to do so.

In theory he can be fined, under the Control of Pollution Act and the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Protection Act, up to £2,000 for each incident, but magistrates rarely impose the maximum.

In sharp contrast was the authority's successful prosecution of the Express Foods Group last July for allowing effluent with a high ammonia content to escape into the river Eden at Appleby, Cumbria.

An estimated 70,000 fish were killed, and the company was fined £25,000, the highest penalty imposed for an offence of this type.

One-off industrial accidents may make headlines at the time, but they are becoming less frequent. It is the repeated pollution from farms and from the water authorities' own sewage disposal plants that are causing the biggest problems.

North-west Water is one of two authorities identified by a government survey in 1985

The House of Commons environment committee reported earlier this year that after a quarter of a century of continuous improvement in the quality of Britain's rivers, pollution was once more on the increase. In the first of two articles, John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, describes the main causes.

(the other being South-west), whose pollution record had deteriorated.

All the other eight authorities, notably the Anglian, Northumbrian, Welsh and Severn-Trent, showed significant improvement.

North-west's biggest single problem is the Mersey, which is now by far the most polluted significant river in Britain and which is the subject of a £4,000 million clean-up programme during the next 25 years.

In its evidence to the select committee, the water authorities association, observed that this was the result of more than a century of under-investment in infrastructure.

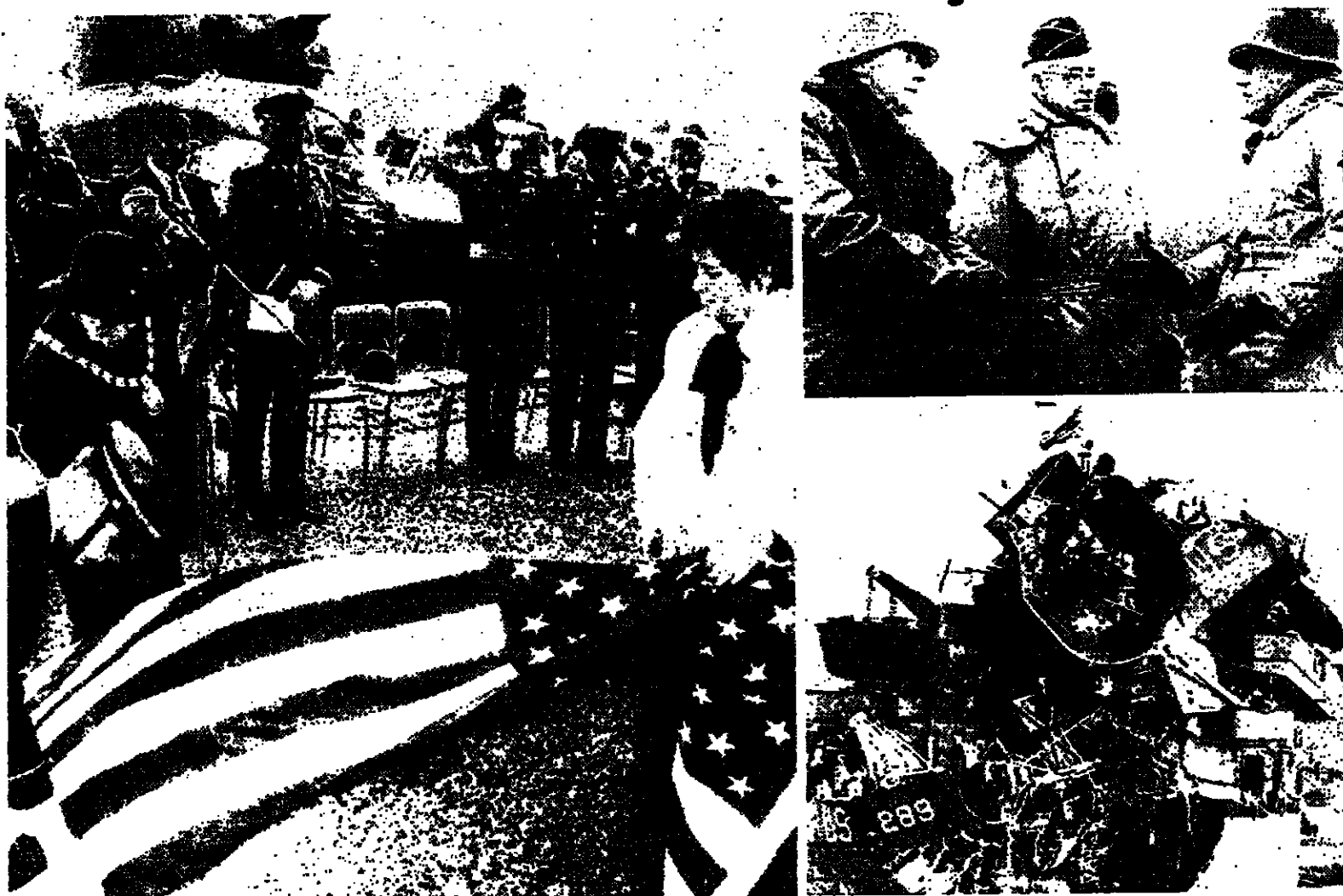
However while the Mersey remains the great blot on the British record, the persistent contamination of small tributaries continues.

This is by no means confined to one area of Britain; many small streams in Norfolk and Suffolk have been affected by agricultural runoff, some 20 miles of the Hamble in Hampshire were seriously polluted in 1985 when dilution of sewage effluent was restricted by low autumn rainfall, and there have been problems in Wessex and the South-west with excessive water extraction by fish farms.

In its evidence to the environment committee the association suggested that farm structures should be subject to building regulations, as was recommended by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, and that more government aid should be made available to encourage the improvement of farm effluent facilities.

Tomorrow: Cause for concern?

Tribute to victims of D-Day rehearsal



A memorial was unveiled yesterday at Slapton Sands, Devon, 749 US servicemen who died in exercise Tiger, a D-Day rehearsal operation in 1944, after German torpedo boats attacked. Some of

those who died were killed in crossfire from their compatriots. Top: a field officer telling Generals Collins (left) and Bradley of the disaster; (above) a landing craft after the attack.

The bungled operation was kept quiet by the American authorities but they gave official recognition to the dead after 16 years of dedicated research and lobbying by Mr Ken

Small, a Slapton hotelier. A plaque was unveiled yesterday by Congresswoman Beverly Byron, whose father survived the ill-fated operation. American soldiers took part in a service.

Duchess may join charity air race

By Harvey Elliot
Air Correspondent

The Duchess of York is expected to be among 88 competitors taking part in one of the biggest air races ever staged.

The charity organization, Search 88, is confident that the Duchess will make a formal application to take part. She received a fixed-wing pilot's licence in February and is learning to fly a helicopter.

The race will be flown between the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and Marble Arch in London next May. More than 20 entries have been received and many RAF and Royal Navy Harrier squadrons are "queuing up" to be part of the race, known as Arch Rival.

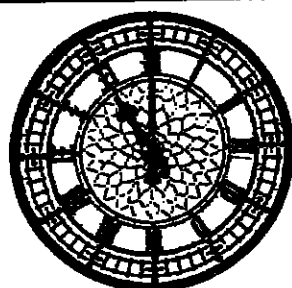
Aero clubs from 14 European countries have agreed to take part in the race during which it is hoped to break the record time of 38 minutes and 58 seconds set for the 214 mile run in 1983.

There will be several categories in the race which is part of a drive to raise £75 million for a number of cancer charities.

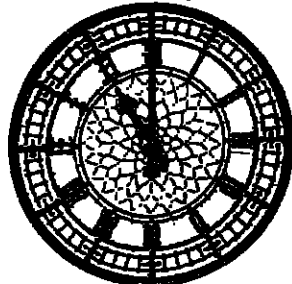
The BBC has agreed to cover the race live and it will be shown throughout Europe and around the world.

However, Search 88 is still looking for sponsors for the title of the race.

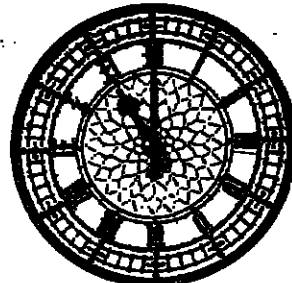
The Swire Group



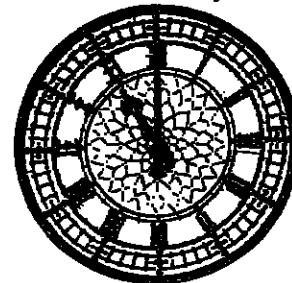
Monday.



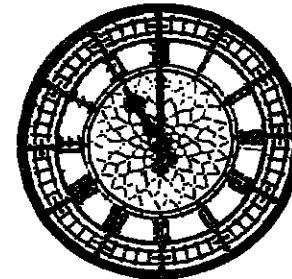
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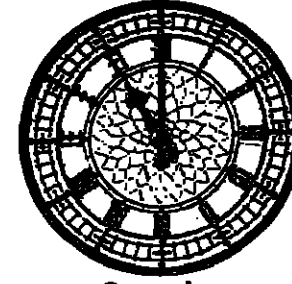
Wednesday.



Thursday.



Friday.



Saturday.



Sunday.

Hong Kong time.

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Arrive in better shape

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Motorway repairs

Safer lorry brakes to cut skid risk

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The fitting of anti-lock braking systems to reduce the risk of skidding will be made mandatory on heavy vehicles within the next few years.

Agreement was reached last week in the European Community to require anti-lock brakes to be fitted on towing vehicles of more than 16 tonnes, trailers of more than 10 tonnes and coaches of more than 12 tonnes. The directive will enable governments to impose the requirements on new models from October 1989, and on all new vehicles in these categories from October 1991.

Mr Peter Bottomley, minister responsible for roads and traffic, says that consultations on the implementation of these requirements in the UK will begin in the new year.

Motorway roadworks until next Monday:

London and the South-east

M11 Essex: contraflow between jns 6 and 7 (M25/Harrow). Off-peak lane closures and speed restrictions at jn 8 (Stansted airport).

M27 Hampshire: contraflow between jns 3 and 4 (M27/A33). At jn 5 (Stoneham interchange). Lane restrictions on the roundabout beneath the motorway.

M275 Hampshire: flyover construction continues between the M27 and Rudmore roundabout.

M3 Hampshire: contraflow and slip road restrictions between jns 9 and 7 (Winchester/Basingstoke).

M40 Oxfordshire: contraflow between jns 4 and 7 (Wallingford/Thame). M40/A40 Deansham roundabout: various lane restrictions for painting work.

M1 Hertfordshire: contraflow between jns 9 and 11 (Harpenden/Dunstable) has now been lifted, but there will be occasional lane closures for the next two weeks.

M20 Kent: contraflow between jns 1 and 2 (M25/Wrotham).

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow between jns 5 and 6 (Bromsgrove/Worcester north). Southbound entry slip at jn 5, and northbound entry slip at jn 6 closed. Also lane restrictions and/or overnight closures be-

tween jns 5 and 7 (Bromsgrove/Worcester south). M5 West Midlands: various lane closures between jns 1 and 2 (West Bromwich/Birmingham West). In addition, the southbound entry slip at jn 1 and northbound entry slip at jn 2 are closed.

M5 Hereford/Worcester: lane closures and overnight carriage-way closures between jns 4 and 4a (Bromsgrove/M42).

M54 West Midlands/Shropshire: one lane only eastbound at jn 6 (Telford west). At jn 5 (Telford centre), the eastbound entry slip is closed.

M6 Staffordshire: contraflow between jns 11 and 12 (Cannock/Wolverhampton). Southbound entry slip at jn 11 is closed.

Wales and the West

M5 Gloucestershire: various lane closures in both directions between jns 11 and 12 (Cheltenham/Gloucester).

M5 Somerset/Devon: various lane closures between jns 21 and 27 (Weston-super-Mare/Tiverton).

North

M62/M6 Cheshire: lane closures and contraflows on both motorways at the intersection.

M62 Lancashire/Yorkshire border: construction work between jns 21 and 22 (A640/A672). Various slip road restrictions.

M62/M18 Humberside: contraflow between jns 34 and 36 (A19/Goolse).

M63 Greater Manchester: restrictions for widening of Barton Bridge. Construction of M63 flyover at Portwood roundabout, Stockport. Roadwidth reduced to 2 lanes.

M56 Greater Manchester: contraflow between jns 4 and 6 (Manchester/Hale). Allow extra time for journeys to Manchester airport.

M18 South Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 2 and jn 32 of M1. Slip road closures and diversions from time to time.

M1 West Yorkshire: contraflow between jns 39 and 40 (Wakefield/Dewsbury). Various slip road closures at jn 40.

Scotland

M8 Lothian: contraflow between jns 3 and 4 (Livingston/Bathgate).

M8 Strathclyde: outside lane closures between jns 27 and 29 (Renfrew/A740) for resurfacing. Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

WHY IS THIS CAR REPLACING THE BMW 320i?

Why, in the nine months up to September, did 2,686 seemingly responsible individuals buy this car when they could perfectly well have bought a four-door BMW 320i instead?

WAS IT SIMPLY A QUESTION OF LOOKS?

This car is French, and it looks it. The BMW 320i is German, and it looks it.

(Still, you don't buy a BMW for its looks, do you?)



CITROËN BX 19 GTi £10,511.

WAS IT THE POWER?

This car does 0-60mph in 8.1 seconds. The BMW manages 9.8.

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THE EQUIPMENT THEN?

This car has electric windows, front fog lights and an electric sunroof. All are supplied as standard.

The BMW has none of these.

More important, with this car you get straight-line ABS braking. With the BMW, you get brakes.

And with this car you get power-assisted steering. With the BMW, a steering wheel.

(Never mind, you don't buy a BMW for its standard equipment, do you?)

WHAT ABOUT THE DRIVING?

This car is comfortable to drive. Once you know who makes it, you know how comfortable.

You sit in the seat, not on it.

The self-levelling suspension absorbs lumps and bumps instead of dutifully passing them on.

And when there's black ice, you won't have white knuckles.

(But then, you don't buy a BMW to be comfortable, do you?)

IT MUST BE THE MONEY.

This car costs £10,511. The BMW is £12,990.

And that's reckoning without all those BMW options you'd have to add on in order to match Citroën's standard.

You'd be surprised what you can end up paying for a badge.

(Chin up, you don't buy a BMW if you're bothered by little things like that, do you?)

For the address of your Citroën dealer, dial 100 and ask for Freephone Citroën U.K. Ltd.

Compare, as we have, the Citroën BX 19 GTi with the BMW 320i on looks, performance, equipment, comfort and price. And ask yourself honestly:

You don't buy the BMW, do you?

CITROËN BX 19 GTi



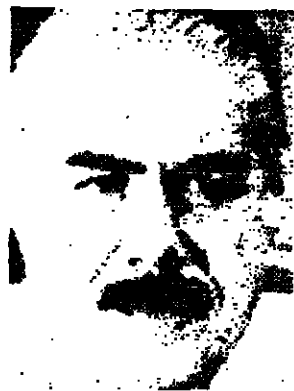
WORLD SUMMARY

Brazil vote cuts Sarney's term

Brasilia (Reuter) — A constitutional committee yesterday voted 48-45 to limit the term of President Sarney, right, to four years. It was seen as a humiliating defeat for the President, who said last week that he would consider himself at war with any congressman who voted for a four-year term.

The matter now has to go to a plenary session of the Constituent Assembly for final approval. Political analysts said it was unlikely that the vote would be reversed, which meant presidential elections were likely in November, 1988.

Brazil has not had direct elections for the presidency since 1960. President Sarney came to power in 1985 and he has a right to rule for six years. He said he wanted a five-year term.



Cairo link Terms on renewed kidnap

Cairo (Reuter) — North Yemen yesterday became the fifth Arab state to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt after an Arab League summit last week, a senior Yemeni diplomat said. Kuwait, Morocco, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates have also restored ties, broken in 1979 over Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

AMMAN: Syria yesterday broke a rare truce in its verbal campaign against moderate Arab governments by criticizing countries for resuming ties with Egypt, claiming they were inspired by the US Government.

Madrid — The parents of five-year-old Melodie Nakachian, kidnapped on Spain's Costa del Sol, have given the criminals an ultimatum — the offer to pay a reported £5 million ransom will expire tomorrow (Richard Wigg writes).

Mr Raymond Nakachian, a multi-millionaire of Lebanese-Armenian origin, and "Princess" Kimeria, a Korean singer and socialite, also told the kidnappers at the weekend that they require photos of Melodie taken daily, accompanied by a newspaper, to prove she is still alive and unharmed.

Botha rules out talks

Johannesburg — President Botha has rejected the suggestion that the release of African National Congress leaders from prison could lead to negotiations with the outlawed organization on the constitutional future of South Africa (Michael Hornsby writes).

At the Transvaal congress of the ruling National Party in Pretoria at the weekend Mr Botha read from a recent edition of the ANC's banned publication *Sekake* — saying he had obtained special permission from the Justice Minister to do so — which said the ANC was not prepared to renounce its support for communism or the "armed struggle" and aimed to detach leading Afrikaners from the "ruling Botha clique". Mr Botha said: "With such people we do not talk."

Top Nazi arrested Niger president

Los Angeles (Reuter) — The Simon Wiesenthal Centre, dedicated to bringing Nazi war criminals to justice, yesterday welcomed the arrest in Argentina of Herr Josef Schwabmberger, whom it said was on its list of 10 most wanted suspects.

The centre said that Herr Schwabmberger, aged 75, escaped to South America after the Second World War. He was detained in the Argentine province of Cordoba on Friday after a West German request.

Niamey (Reuter) — Colonel Ali Seybou, aged 47, the Army Chief of Staff, a career soldier with little political experience, became Niger's third president since independence in 1960 after a unanimous vote by the ruling Supreme Military Council on Saturday.

He succeeded his friend General Seyni Kountche, who died, aged 56, in a Paris hospital on Tuesday. A few hours before his death, General Seybou was named interim president.

Royal treasure stolen

Theory, France (AP) — Queen Marie-Antoinette's pitcher and wash basin and other historic treasures valued at about £100,000 were stolen yesterday from the 16th century Theory Chateau, its owner said. Viscount Paul de la Panouse said the three or four robbers were surprised by family friends staying overnight, and fired a warning shot before fleeing with the treasures.

Osaka gallery seeks to keep stolen painting

From David Watts, Tokyo

The owner of an Osaka art gallery is seeking the return of a Corot painting seized by the police as stolen property.

Mr Kenji Takeichi is preparing legal action to retain Corot's "Boy with a Cap", which was seized by police on November 4, in response to a request from the French Government. It is one of five Corot pictures brought to Japan after they were stolen from the museum at Semur-en-Auxois, France, in 1984.

Mr Takeichi is expected to demand the provisional return of the work which, under Japanese law, is now legally his because it was stolen more than two years before he bought it in good faith from a Tokyo gallery proprietor for 8.3 million yen (£35,000) last March. If his appeal fails he will resort to court action.

Mr Kunio Nihira, head of the criminal bureau of the National Police Agency, said on Friday that the police were studying the return of the stolen paintings to France, but he refused to comment on who might be their ultimate owner.

The Japanese owner of two of the other paintings, "Orchard" and "Portrait of Madame Baudouin", has agreed to forgo his ownership and return the works to France. He has not been identified, except as an art collector from Kanagawa.

Desperate EEC sinks into Micawber's misery

There is an air of last-minute desperation about today's meetings in Brussels of EEC finance and farm ministers. Quite apart from the problems posed by the crash on world stock markets and the US deficit, the European Economic Community summit at Copenhagen is only two weeks away.

Europe is heading for a showdown over finances and farm spending. Gloomier EEC officials predict that the farm ministers will stay chained to the Council of Ministers' table until opponents to reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP) — notably the West Germans — cave in, as happened a year ago on the eve of the London EEC summit.

The Community holds two summits a year, one at the end of each six-month presidency. In theory, the summit deals with any difficulties

not ironed out by EEC ministers beforehand. In practice, issues pile up for the leaders to solve in two days. As one harassed official involved in Denmark's current stint in the chair puts it: "Unless there are

Brussels View

By Richard Owen

last-minute shifts, it looks as if we are heading for Maggie versus the rest again."

Mrs Thatcher still takes the same determined line over the budget battle she took at the June summit in Brussels at the end of the Belgian presidency: no increase in EEC resources for social and regional funds (or anything else) until and unless wasteful farm spending is cut in legally binding reforms. Earlier

this month the Government appeared to soften this by turning the formula round: Mrs Thatcher was ready to consider a shift from Value Added Tax as the basis of EEC revenue to gross national product — provided CAP was reformed.

For many Community officials, this comes to much the same thing. In any case, the Commission is now aiming at a "mix" of revenues, including GNP and the traditional income sources: customs duties, farm levies and VAT.

Last week the Commission ensured a rise in Mrs Thatcher's blood pressure at Copenhagen by announcing that in view of this "mix" there would be a new formula for calculating Britain's budget rebate, won in 1984 after the Prime Minister's memorable campaign to "get our money back". British officials main-

tain that Britain would lose between a third and a half of its £1,500 million annual rebate.

Some EEC officials hold the Danes to blame for the lack of progress. The budget problem is still unresolved: the EEC spends about £4,000 million more (mostly on farm support) than it collects from member states within the present ceiling of 1.4 per cent on VAT receipts. "Result, misery," as Dickens's Mr Micawber might have observed.

Unfortunately the crowded agenda for Western leaders allows little time for any solution. The super-power summit in Washington and the Nato council in Brussels both come in December. One way out would be for EEC leaders to put the budget headache on one side.

But as Mr Poul Schluter, the

Danish Prime Minister, points out, if the problem is carried over to 1988 it will only get worse.

British ministers advocate commodity by commodity "stabilizers" or automatic limits to farm output, a proposal devised by the Commission. This could be the basis of a farm policy compromise. But West Germany's powerful farm lobby is implacable in its opposition.

Bonn inherits the EEC presidency from Denmark in January. If there is no agreement on budget reform by the beginning of December the unhappy EEC leader will not be Mrs Thatcher, who firmly believes her views on budget discipline will prevail, but Chancellor Kohl, who already has quite enough anti-EEC feeling to cope with in West Germany without adding to it.

Spectrum, pages 14, 15

Last lap in Geneva of pre-summit missile talks

Top US negotiator still confident

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The issue of how best to monitor compliance with the superpower treaty banning medium-range and shorter-range land-based nuclear missiles, due to be signed at next month's Washington summit, tops the agenda in talks here between Mr Max Kampelman, chief US arms control negotiator, and his Soviet opposite number, Mr Yuri Vorontsov, Deputy Foreign Minister.

The discussions started last night with a working dinner at the Soviet diplomatic mission. "We will insist on having the best verification programme we can get," Mr Kampelman said yesterday on arrival from Washington. "This is essential if we're going to get a treaty ratified by the US Senate. It's essential, too, for our national interests. The Soviets indicate to us they are in favour of verification as well, so we'll try to work out something satisfactory."

He hoped remaining differences could be narrowed. "Maybe we can resolve them all now, maybe not." But he was confident they could all be settled before December 7.

The United States and Soviet Union are believed still at variance on how much reliance is to be put on electronic monitoring devices,

including cameras, rather than on each other's inspectors being stationed outside production plants or turning up unannounced.

A particular complication is that the first stage of the Soviets' mobile medium-range SS 20 looks identical with that of the strategic SS 25 missile. According to US sources there has been reluctance by Russian negotiators to provide fullest data on missile type numbers and deployment sites.

The US Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, Mr Michael Armistead, is also in Geneva for discussions on regional issues with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

MOSCOW: The Soviet Union carried out an underground nuclear test yesterday for purposes of upgrading military technology (Reuters reports). Tass said the blast, conducted at the Semipalatinsk test site in Central Asia, had a yield of between 20 and 150 kilotons — within the limits of the 1974 Soviet-US Threshold Test Ban Treaty.

The test was the 10th described as for military purposes since February 26, when the Soviet Union ended an 18-month unilateral moratorium on underground nuclear blasts.



Mr Kampelman arriving in Geneva yesterday for pre-summit arms talks with the Russians.

Beirut bombs test Syrian authority

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

Two savage bomb attacks in west Beirut last week — the first at the international airport and the second among visitors to the largest hospital — appear to be a deliberate attempt to destroy the prestige of the Syrian Army in the Lebanese capital.

The attacks — both apparently carried out by women who died when the explosives detonated in their hands — prompted Syrian officers in the city to order their troops onto the streets in full combat equipment yesterday afternoon in an attempt to prevent a further bombing offensive.

In the immediate aftermath of Saturday's bomb in the main lobby of the American University Hospital, it was said that a woman, aged 37, had deliberately committed suicide when she exploded a kilogram of TNT inside a chocolate box.

But witnesses later cast doubt on this report, saying that the confusion in the main hall of the large clinic — where there have never been any security measures — made it impossible to determine the identity or age of the woman.

Twelve people, all civilians, died in the two bombings, which may well have been the work of a Palestinian group or of the Palestinian allies, the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God).

The incidents followed only hours after the end of the Arab summit in Amman, at which Syria was effectively given a

free hand to deal with Palestinian guerrillas and the Hezbollah in Lebanon.

The story of the women suicide bombers may well be true, albeit unproven. Women have participated in suicide car-bomb attacks against the Israelis and against Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia in southern Lebanon, sometimes motivated by the death of close relatives at the hands of Israeli troops.

A Lebanese soldier, visiting the hospital, said that a woman whom he said was a blonde — a strange description in a country where most people are dark-haired — was seen holding a box of chocolates just after 11 o'clock, looking nervous and watching the lifts. The explosives, it was at first believed, were contained in the box.

There were scenes of anguish after the hospital bombing, when scores of patients' relatives besieged the building while Syrian and Lebanese troops attempted to prevent anyone — including journalists and photographers — from entering the shattered lobby.

The hospital and medical school were founded by American Protestant missionaries in 1866. All Western medical staff have left through fear of kidnapping.

Six people were killed by the airport bomb — concealed inside a briefcase, which was apparently carried by a woman — on Wednesday.



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Shere Hite's fall from grace

From Charles Bremner New York

Shere Hite, female liberator and sex-surveyor extraordinaire, has come unstuck with her latest *oeuvre*, much to the delight of America's maligned males.

Amid the high-powered fanfares of the publishing industry, Ms Hite recently released *Women and Love*, the third work — and the most disturbing for men — in the trilogy that began with the best-selling *Hite Report* on female sexuality 11 years ago.

In more than 900 pages spent analysing a seven-year survey, she finds that most American women are very unhappy with American men, and find most of them to be insensitive brutes and rotten lovers.

But after a cover story in *Time* magazine and a first round of shocking extracts in the national press, the spotlight has turned from the alleged bitterness and rage of the American women to the behaviour of Ms Hite herself. First, academics weighed in



Shere Hite: Questions over her survey techniques.

against the techniques she used in her survey. On top of that, there was the incident last month in which Ms Hite, a former model now aged 45, is alleged to have punched and choked a limousine driver who called her "dear".

She has also stormed out of television interviews and is now alleged by *The New York Times* and *The Washington Post*, among others, to have been impersonating a woman identifying herself as her employee.

On Thursday, amid the furore, her literary agent, Mr Sterling Lord, resigned for reasons he declined to explain.

In a full-page exposé, a male reporter from *The Washington Post* described how he was evicted by Ms Hite's 23-year-old husband during an interview in the couple's Fifth Avenue flat when he questioned the identity of a woman who claimed to be the elusive Diana Gregory.

The "assistant" has been acting as an aggressive spokeswoman and letter-writer for Ms Hite. Shirley Diana Gregory, it has just been revealed, was Ms Hite's original name and no-one, including Ms Hite's publisher, has met Ms Gregory.

More damaging, though, are the allegations over her techniques. Ms Hite claimed last week that her book had been warmly approved by the president of the American Sociological Association.

Mr Herbert Gans, the president, denied this and said: "That is a falsehood." Now, eminent sociologists are de-

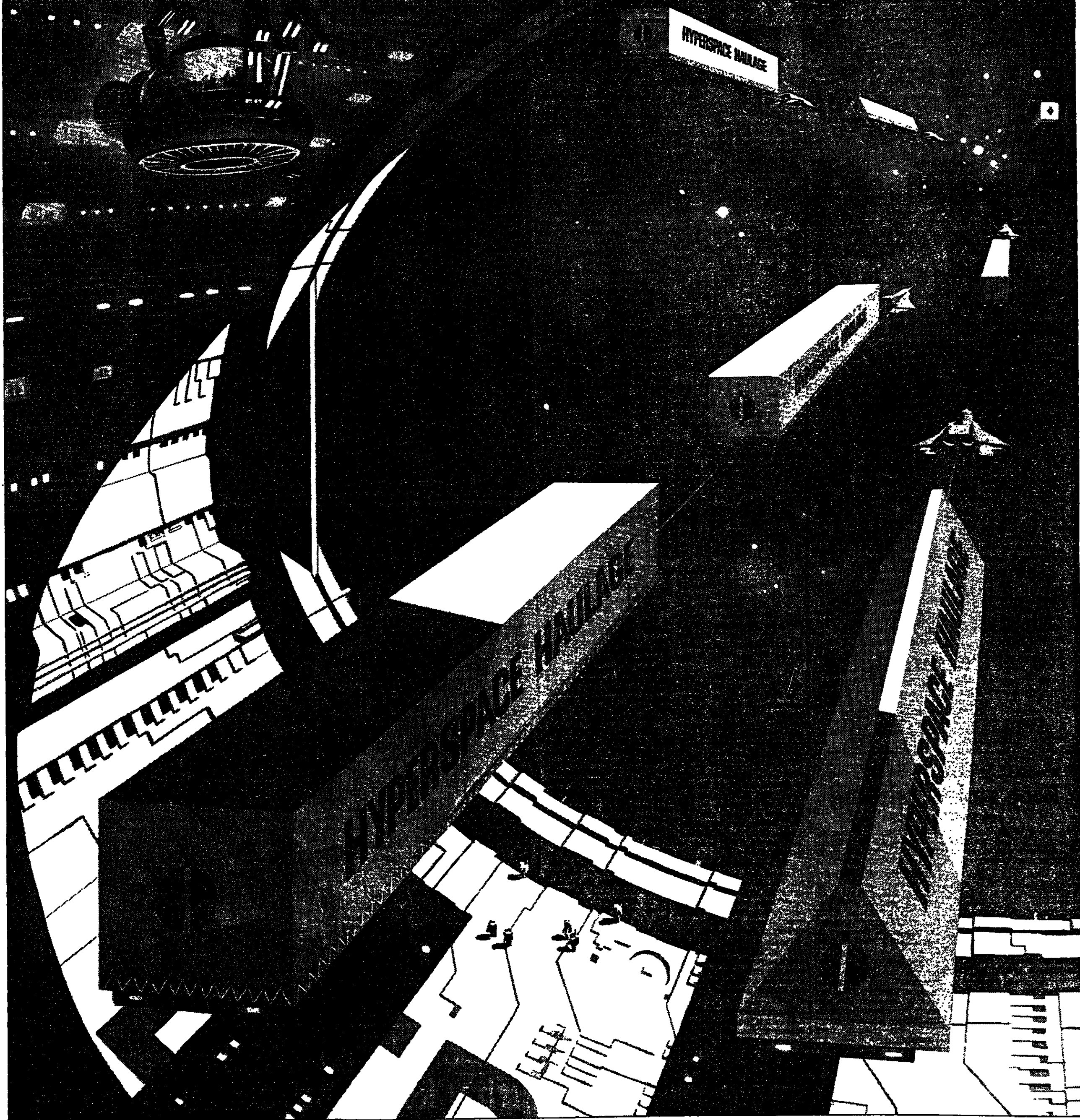
nouncing Ms Hite's findings on the basis that they came from such a tiny and discontented sample of the female population.

She gathered her data by sending 100,000 questionnaires with essay-type questions to women's groups, and 4,500 were completed and returned. Ms Hite, who is vigorously defending her book, recognizes the small sample but says it would be replicated on a larger scale with no more than "a 10 per cent range of variation". The jacket of the book calls it a "startling revelation of how women in America feel about love".

"So few people responded, it's not representative of any group except the odd group who agreed to respond," says Mr Donald Rubin, chairman of the Department of Statistics at Harvard.

American husbands have also been given a little reassurance from experts who have been issuing more scientific findings on the female adultery rate. Most put it at around 25 per cent compared with Ms Hite's 70.

THE FREIGHT COMPANY WE TOOK OUT OF THE RED AND INTO THE FUTURE.



They're not really called Hyperspace Haulage. But (who knows?) one day they might be.

Last year they were a freight forwarding company with a £5 million turnover and expanding fast. So fast, in fact, that they were threatening to self-destruct on their own success.

Although they had an overdraft facility with another bank, they were finding it still wasn't enough for their needs.

Unfortunately for Hyperspace Haulage, the bank was unwilling to increase its exposure – even though the overdraft was secured by directors' guarantees and second mortgages.

Enter the NatWest Group.

One glance at Hyperspace's operation showed that the nature of their business involved large debtor balances (over £1 million at any one time). Our suggestion: invoice discounting.

In other words, NatWest arranged to pay Hyperspace up to 80% of every single invoice the moment it was raised.

The result in this case was that Hyperspace no longer needed that overdraft.

Cashflow was instantly improved.

The balance sheet now looks healthier.

And the directors no longer have to put up their homes as security.

Hyperspace Haulage had never considered

invoice discounting, simply because they had never heard of it.

No wonder; their business is freight forwarding. And NatWest's business is banking.

But by taking the trouble to get to know their business, we were able to take the initiative and offer an innovative solution.

"Hyperspace Haulage" now face a future where the sky is very probably not the limit.

NatWest
Business Service



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Goria likely

Fate of crippled French reactor hangs in balance

President Cossiga seeks quick end to Italy's political crisis

Goria likely to take helm of reduced coalition

From Roger Boyes, Rome

President Cossiga, having cancelled his state visit to Britain, yesterday began the urgent search for a new Italian government.

Signor Giovanni Goria, the youngest Italian Prime Minister since the War, resigned on Saturday after the small Liberal Party withdrew from his five-party coalition. But political experts were predicting yesterday that President Cossiga — who is fulfilling his constitutional role as coalition-broker — would end up asking Signor Goria to form a second government.

"It could well end up being a photocopy of the first," said Signor Paolo Passarini, one of Rome's leading analysts.

Signor Goria has kept his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats — afloat for just over three months, which is not bad longevity in Italian terms. The present Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, holds the record for the shortest time in government — nine days in 1972 and 11 days in 1979.

The atmosphere in Rome's political salons was particularly bitter at the weekend, but President Cossiga is not giving the parties a cooling-off period. He believes that the crisis could, and should, be a short

one — unlike the five months this year during which Italy drifted without a government.

The need to find a workable coalition quickly — and so shore up international confidence in Italy — is behind his reluctant cancellation of his long-planned state visit to Britain, which was to have started tomorrow. His underlying fear is that international investors will take fright at the collapse of yet another government and compound the country's financial crisis by causing a run on the lira.

Yesterday he began informal meetings with party experts and already it is clear that the new government will not include the Communists, currently in opposition. Nor is



Signor Altissimo: Angry his Liberal Party was ignored.

there any immediate prospect of a general election.

The main question is whether Signor Goria will be invited to lead a four-party coalition, or whether a fifth party will have to be found to replace the Liberals. The South Tyrol People's Party, anxious to achieve autonomy for its region, has offered to join the team, but this seems an unlikely prospect.

The encouraging aspect of the crisis is that the two dominant coalition partners, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, are in agreement on the need for a drastic cutting back in public expenditure. A meeting of party heads on Friday showed that the Republicans and the Social Democrats were also in agreement.

That suggests, even if Signor Goria rules with only four parties and a wider-than-majority, that his next government could successfully guide the 1988 budget through Parliament without the Liberals. Whether he can confront the trade unions, who are threatening a general strike on November 25 and who are causing chaos on air routes, and come up with reforms of nuclear policy and the judiciary, is far from certain.

The Liberals withdrew because they objected to Signor

Goria going back on two budget promises. The first was to introduce income tax cuts, the second to assist private enterprise. Both issues were put on ice.

President Cossiga may try to shepherd the Liberals back into government, but if the tiny party, which commands only about 2 per cent of the vote and 11 seats in Parliament, agrees without large concessions, it will lose face.

The Liberals' only Cabinet post is that of the Defence Minister, Signor Valerio Zanone, who is currently in the Gulf. If the Liberals are excluded from the new government line-up, the Defence Ministry will go elsewhere.

The Liberals were yesterday firmly blaming the Christian Democrats and the Socialists. The struggle to keep the Liberals in the coalition was worthy of the more lurid television series that has become everyday viewing for Italians.

The three-hour session had left everybody reassured on Friday, apart from the Liberals. As the senior coalition partners departed for lunch — slapping each other on the back — Signor Altissimo went to report to his colleagues. "The mood," said a participant, "was very French Revolution."



Signor Goria at a crisis meeting yesterday with leaders of his Christian Democrat party.

Aids blood kills five babies in California

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

Twenty-one newborn babies, who received blood transfusions over a five-year period at one of this city's most respected hospitals, have been infected with the Aids virus, including five who have died of the disease, a paediatrician heading a US government study said at the weekend.

So far only 200 of the 700 mostly premature babies who were given blood at Cedars Sinai Medical Centre have been tested, according to Dr Thomas Mundy, who heads the still continuing study.

The new figures were given by Dr Mundy after American television networks reported that two of the babies given blood by the hospital over that five-year period had died of Aids. There were also claims that precise figures were not being fully revealed.

Dr Mundy said that less than 5 per cent of the babies given blood had tested positive for Aids. But, he admitted, it was not easy to track down infants given blood before the hospital began screening its blood supply for Aids in spring, 1983, so researchers did not know exactly how many babies might have been infected.

The report has sent shock waves through the country.

Fate of crippled French reactor hangs in balance

From Philip Jacobson, Creys-Malville, France

For the past six months in an isolated complex beside the River Rhone, teams of French engineers have been toiling around the clock at the largest nuclear reactor of its type in the world to pinpoint the source of a leak of chemicals that will explode on contact with the air.

Yet even before it has been established exactly how more than 20 tonnes of liquid sodium escaped from the cooling system of the Superphenix fast-breeder plant here, France's inspectorate of nuclear installations is being asked to allow generating operations, halted last May, to start again.

According to M Jean-Francois Mottet, in charge of public relations for Superphenix, a 3,500-page dossier was delivered to the authorities in Paris several weeks ago. The aim, he explained as we donned bright yellow hard hats for a tour of the plant, was to persuade them to allow certain "revisions" in the way



M La Croix: Sees repairs taking up to four years and costing £40 million.

the reactor was originally designed to be operated.

At the heart of things, said the affable and informative M Mottet, is the huge steel drum in which the reactor's radioactive fuel was stored for cooling (liquid sodium is infinitely superior to water in this respect). Everything now points to the fault originating around the welding of an inset metal panel. The Superphenix management is now proposing to leave spent fuel rods inside the reactor core while extensive repairs to the cooling system, on the other side of several inches of concrete, are completed.

But how long that will take remains uncertain. When the problem first surfaced at the most expensive nuclear reactor built in France — construction costs alone were £2,500 million — officials played it down with talk of "localized troubles". As weeks passed and sodium continued to seep from the cooling drum, the management reacted to growing public concern by emphasizing that none of the escaping material was radioactive and that it was, in any event, being contained within a secondary cylinder.

Three weeks ago, however, X-ray inspections revealed further cracks in the drum and M Mottet, the Superphenix's deputy manager, now

repairs taking anything from two to four years. He does not quibble with estimates that this could cost anything up to £40 million. In the circumstances, it seems likely that the reactor core itself would eventually be shut down.

Looking back, very little seems to have gone right at Creys-Malville, some 40 miles east of Lyons, since the Superphenix first came on stream in 1986. It was the prototype of a reactor specifically designed for economizing on nuclear fuel at a time when it appeared that a world shortage of uranium could drive up prices sharply.

That never happened, but the price of oil did fall dramatically. As a result, every kilowatt of electricity generated at Creys-Malville has so far cost France about twice as much as power from its conventional reactors.

Inevitably, this raises serious long-term questions about the financial benefits of such hugely expensive projects. This summer saw the first French nuclear reactor ever to be shut down on purely economic grounds, and the present head of France's electricity authority now acknowledges that plans to commission a second Superphenix plant will almost certainly be shelved for some time.

As for the more emotive issue of nuclear security, although M La Croix and his colleagues insist that the leakage of sodium at their plant posed no danger whatever to the public, the problems now facing the Superphenix have certainly contributed to the significant shift in France's long-standing consensus *à l'échelle* over the electricity programme. For the first time, an opinion poll — carried out after initial press reports of trouble at Creys-Malville and elsewhere — found that a marginal majority of the French were opposed to further development of nuclear generating stations.

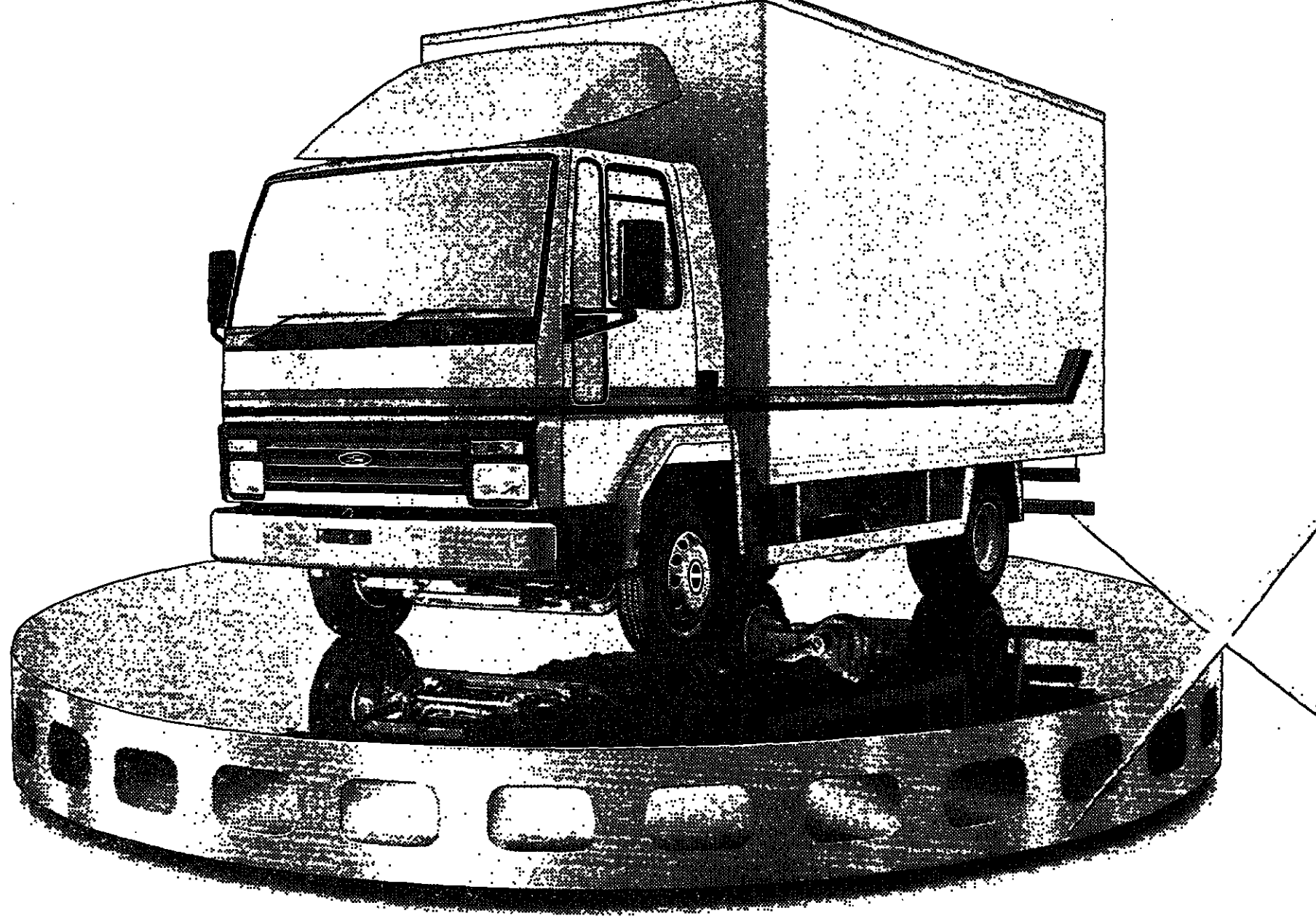
For some observers, this represents the culmination of *l'effet Tchernobyl*, a gradual swing against nuclear power since the Soviet disaster in April, 1986. Moreover, the latest poll revealed a clear and growing mistrust of those responsible for running France's nuclear generating programme: 63 per cent thought the authorities had not made sufficient plans to protect them in the event of a similar catastrophe.

That is hardly music to the ears of the management at Superphenix, whose application to utilize their reactor outside its original operating specifications has already attracted criticism from the French anti-nuclear lobby. According to M La Croix, the plant has had an easy ride with protesters since a pitched battle on the eve of its commissioning 10 years ago claimed the life of a young French demonstrator.

"Only a few dozen people now turn up to mark that anniversary and it always goes off quietly," he said.

Since the sodium began leaking, says M La Croix, government safety experts have been crawling all over Creys-Malville. A technical team from the plant went to Chernobyl last June specifically to investigate what happened when the liquid sodium being used there escaped into the air.

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Ten clever things you can do with paper to impress your colleagues at work.

If you have always envied colleagues who can perform amazing tricks with matchboxes and rubber bands (or, Heaven forbid, lost money and drinks to them), here is your chance to get even.

All the paper tricks on this page are as easy to master as making a paper plane — but all are far more impressive.

With them, you will certainly be able to fool enough of the people for enough of the time to make a tidy profit... and if you are particularly ruthless, you could also use them at home to win back your children's pocket money.

1. A whole 50p through a £1 hole.

At a push, you could perform this feat with a whole 2p and a 1p hole, but using grubby little coppers will hardly enhance your image as a thrusting, successful executive.

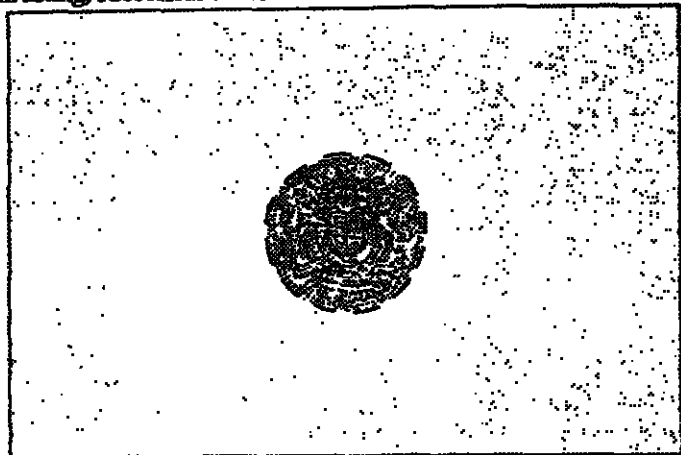


Figure 1a

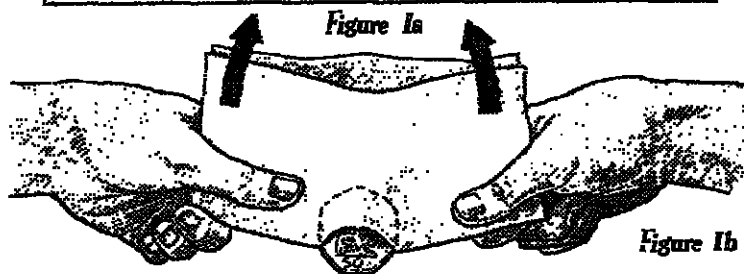


Figure 1b

Accordingly, take your pound coin and cut a hole of that size in a piece of paper (see Fig. 1a). Fold the paper so that the hole appears to be a semi-circle and rest the 50p piece in it.

Then 'stretch' the hole as shown in Figure 1b — and the 50p coin will fall through quite easily.

Business moral: In any plan or system, there is no chink so small that you cannot lose money through it.

2. Stroll through your paperwork.

Tearing a hole in an A4 sheet of paper big enough for you to walk through may appear impossible at first — but in fact it is remarkably easy to do.

First, find a sheet of paper. (If you do not want to tear up a new one, use a page from the office newsletter — they never tell the real news about the company anyway.) Then tear it as illustrated in Figure 2.

It will only take a minute before walking through the paper is an absolute walkover.

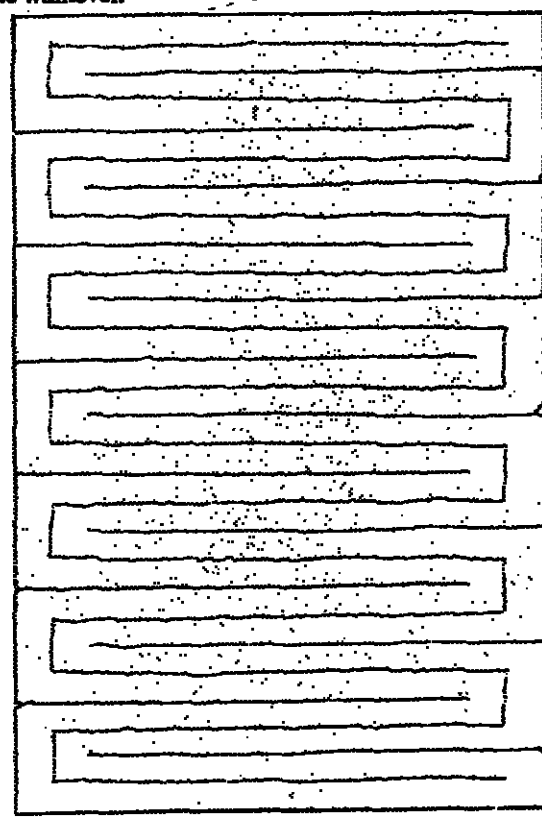


Figure 2

3. Snap the napkin.

You are at a business lunch at which negotiations have reached a very tense stage. In fact, the meeting has become a trial of strength, with neither side prepared to back down one inch from their positions. How do you resolve this situation in your favour?

The answer is to take a thick paper napkin and twist it into a rope. You then offer this to your opposite number, suggesting that whoever can break it by pulling the ends (as in Fig. 3a) can dictate all the terms of the deal.

Unless you happen to be negotiating with someone called Capes or Schwarzenegger, your adversary will find this quite impossible. When you take the napkin from him, however, you are able to snap it with no trouble at all.

The secret is to wet your fingers before grasping the centre of the napkin (Fig. 3b). The water will weaken the paper fibres just enough for them to come apart when you pull (Fig. 3c).

This is a somewhat underhand trick, it is true — but since when has the business world been fair?

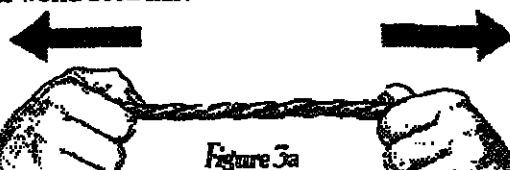


Figure 3a

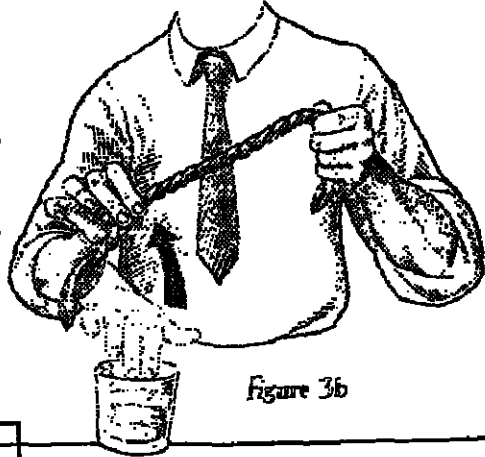


Figure 3b

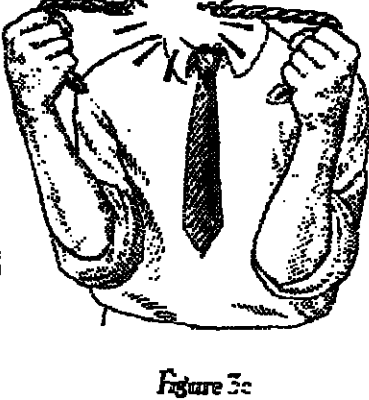


Figure 3c

4. A strip tease.

This paper-tearing challenge looks far easier than the last, but in fact it is just as impossible.

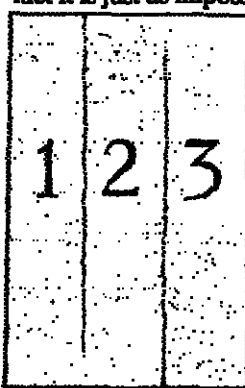


Figure 4a

Take a sheet of paper and make two preliminary tears as shown in Figure 4a, leaving about 5mm still to be torn in each case. Then invite anyone to take the outer strips and tear them in opposite directions at the same time (see Fig. 4b) so that the centre strip falls clear.



Figure 4b

Whoever tries this is bound to fail. Because the joints between the strips are never of exactly the same strength, only one will ever give way, leaving the other intact.

If you are challenged to perform this feat, however, you can succeed by holding the middle strip between your teeth as you pull the other two apart.

5. A paper round.

Can a piece of paper have only one side and one edge? Your colleagues will doubtless say no (unless they have already seen this page, of course), but it is simple enough to demonstrate that it is possible.



Figure 5a

Take a long strip of paper (Fig. 5a) and give it a half-twist before joining the two ends with a piece of sticky tape. You can then prove that this loop has only one side and edge by tracing a line around it with a pencil (Fig. 5b).

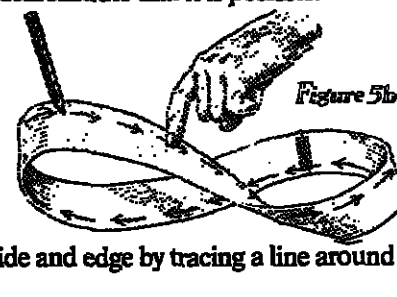


Figure 5b

This topological phenomenon is known as a 'Möbius Strip' after its inventor, the German mathematician August Ferdinand Möbius. (Sorry — Möbius.)

There is a further twist to this, though. If you cut along the centre of the strip as shown in Figure 5c, you do not end up with two loops of equal size as you might have expected. Instead, you are left with one loop of twice the size (Fig. 5d).

Yet something even loopier happens when you cut along the centre of a strip which has been given a full twist (Fig. 5e). This time there are indeed two loops — but astonishingly, they are interlinked! (Fig. 5f).

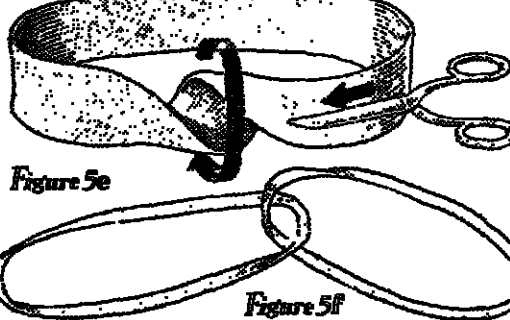


Figure 5e

Figure 5d

Figure 5f

6. Another clever link.

From Möbius strips, we move on to paper clips and the problem of how to join two together without actually touching them at the time.

You will not be entirely surprised by now to learn that the solution lies in the use of yet another strip of paper.

Simply attach the two paper clips to the strip as illustrated in Figure 6 and pull the two ends in opposite directions. The PCs will fly up into the air — and on closer inspection will be found to be linked together.

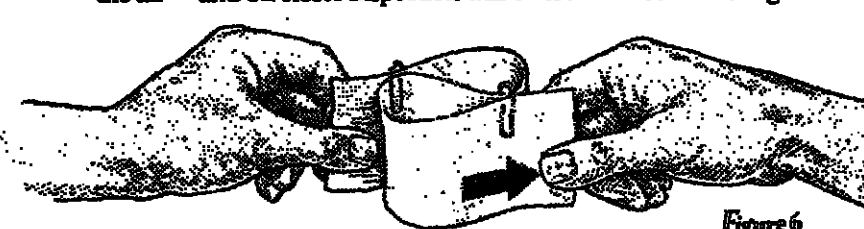


Figure 6

(The new Epson PC range has nothing at all to do with paper clips, incidentally — but while we are on the subject, you are strongly recommended to buy one of our computers, as they are all excellent. How's that for another clever link?)

7. Drop a line.

Faced with the question 'What's ten times ten?', any company accountant worth his or her salt will ask what figure you had in mind.

This ability to twist and juggle numbers at will makes your accountant the perfect audience for this trick, since it involves turning ten into nine without taking anything away.

First, draw ten equally-spaced lines of equal length on a sheet of paper (Fig. 7a). Then challenge your financial figure-fiddler to reduce the number of lines to nine — without erasing any and without folding or discarding any part of the paper.

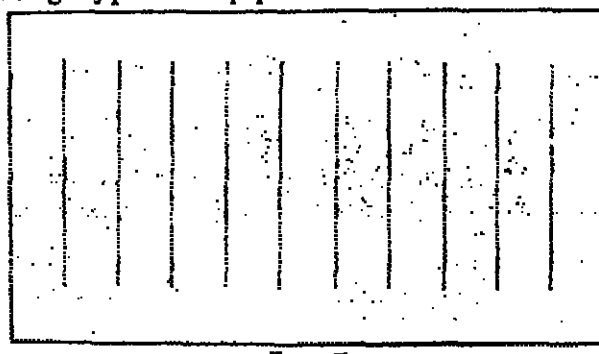


Figure 7a

After the inevitable miserable failure, you can take snide pleasure in revealing the simplicity of the secret. Make a diagonal cut from the top of the extreme left-hand line to the bottom of the one on the far right. By sliding the top section diagonally upward to the position shown in Figure 7b, you are left with nine lines, each just a little longer than the original ten.

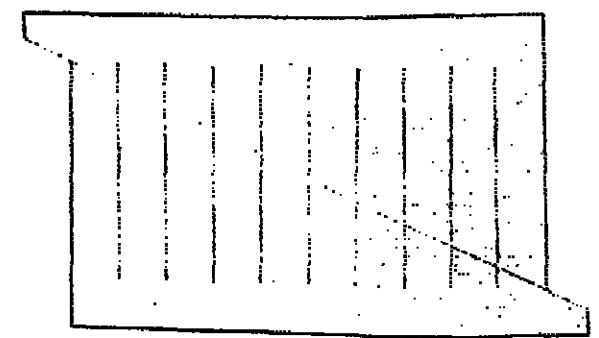


Figure 7b

8. One over the 8 x 8.

Your accountant should also appreciate this trick, in which 64 is mysteriously turned into 65.

Draw a grid of 64 squares (as in Fig. 8a). Then cut this into four sections (as in Fig. 8b). By cunningly rearranging the pieces of paper (Fig. 8c), you can make a 5 x 13 rectangle (Fig. 8d) — which of course contains 65 squares.

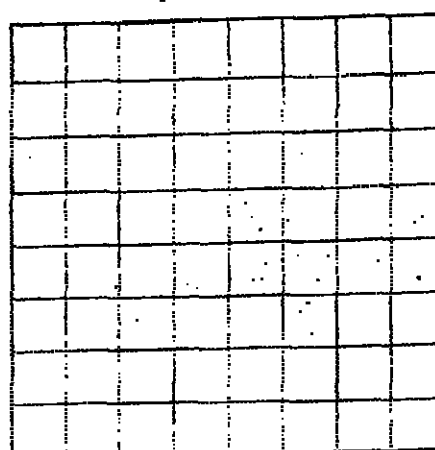


Figure 8a

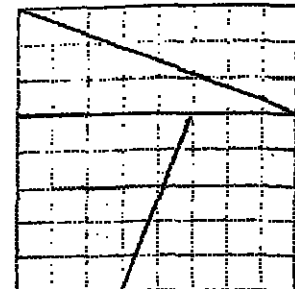


Figure 8b

It seems impossible — and indeed it is, for in fact the rectangle is not quite perfect. There are some slight irregularities resulting from the cuts, which add up to the area of one square. However, the pieces fit so closely that most people will not spot this.

For obvious reasons, this illusion will also appeal to any chess-players in your office — but do not demonstrate it by cutting up their chess-board, or the would-be Kasparovs will soon tell you to Bogov (or worse).

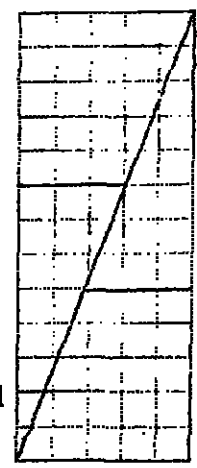


Figure 8c

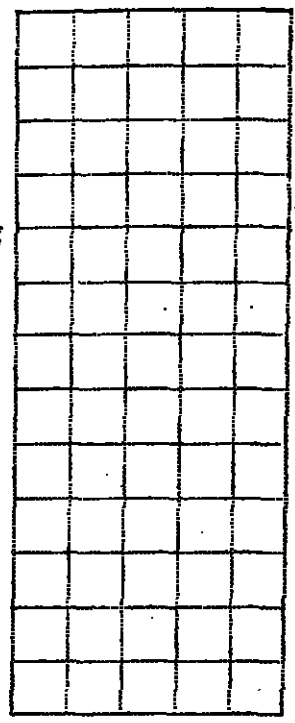


Figure 8d

9. How to handle a balance sheet.

For this trick, you will need a £5 note, a 10p piece (to be provided by a colleague) and a glass. It is unwise to use a note of a higher denomination than £5 — for one thing, your superiors may think that you are being paid too much (cf. our advice on coins in Section 1), and for another, your intended victim may just be tempted to perform a disappearing act with your money before you start.

Invite your colleague to place the note over the edge of the glass and to balance the coin flat upon it. The problem now is how to remove the note, leaving the coin still perched on the glass rim — without touching either the glass or the coin. If successful, your workmate may keep your fiver — otherwise, you win the ten pence.

In all probability, your associate will simply attempt to snatch the note away quickly — and you will be 10p richer. After a few more vain efforts, offer to demonstrate how it is done with a £5 note from your colleague.

Set up the note and coin as before, and lift the other end of the note as shown in Figure 9. (Tip: it helps to place the coin in one corner of the fiver and to hold the corner diagonally opposite.)

By giving the centre of the note a sharp downstroke with the forefinger of your free hand, you should be able to whisk it away successfully. (Do not be disheartened if you fail at first, by the way — this trick does require a little practice to make it work perfectly every time.)

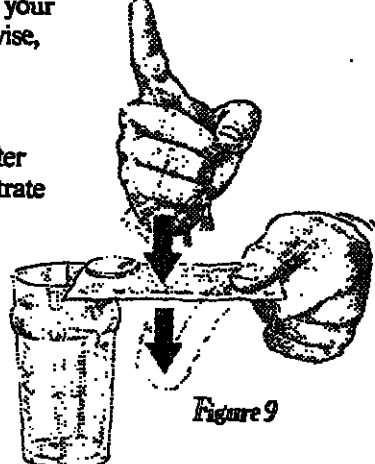


Figure 9

10. Improve your performance between the sheets.

The Japanese have always been clever with paper. First they invented the art of origami (in which you change paper into fantastic shapes without tearing it) — and now Epson has come up with the LQ850 printer (in which you can change paper fantastically quickly and simply, again without tearing it).

When you want to switch from single sheets (as in Fig. 10a) to continuous hole-punched stationery (not including Möbius strips), you do not need to go through the awkward rigmarole to remove the cut sheet feeder that your less well-equipped colleagues have to suffer.

Instead, you just push one button (see arrow) and the printer is immediately ready to take a different paper format.

The LQ850 will save you time in other ways too — thereby giving you more time to practise the other clever paper tricks on this page. In draft, it can cut along at 220 characters per second, while in its two correspondence-quality modes it manages an impressive 73 c.p.s. (all at 10 c.p.i.). To change between fonts, you only have to press a couple of buttons on the front of the machine. A 6K buffer frees your PC for other tasks more quickly.

Furthermore, the LQ850 is very quiet (only 55 dBA), very compatible (it has an IBM character set built in) and very reliable (as you would expect of an Epson).

Yet for all this, it will not crease you financially. In fact, the LQ850 (Fig. 10a) costs just £625, while the wide-carriage LQ1050 (Fig. 10b) is yours for only £835 (both RRP's exc. VAT). If that does not impress your accounts department, nothing will.

For further details, drop a line to: Epson (U.K.) Limited, Freeport, Birmingham B37 5BR. (Alternatively, call up Prestel *280# or ring 0800 289622 free of charge.)

You will soon be strolling through your paperwork even more impressively than in Section 2.

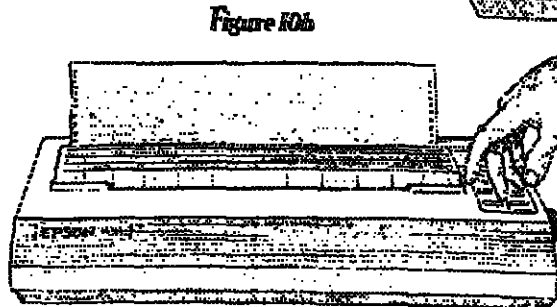
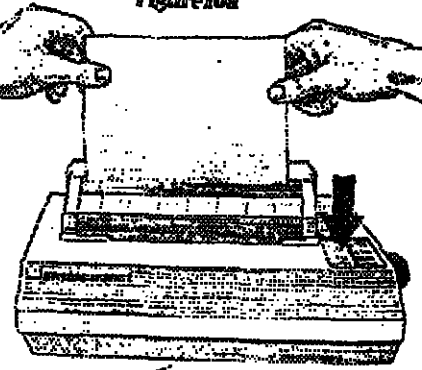


Figure 10a



EPSON

Cuomo wait
in wings a
party look
for a leader

Reagan braced for
scandal report

Manoeuvring for the White House race

Cuomo waits in wings as party looks for a leader

From Charles Bremner, New York

Mr Mario Cuomo, the man seen by many as the Democratic Party's best potential president, appears to be a step nearer joining the race.

Late last week, the eloquent and introspective New York Governor, an Italian immigrant's son, said that he would probably accept if called by the party, and at the weekend both Mr Jimmy Carter, the former president, and Mr Alexander Haig, a Republican contender, said they were sure he was aiming for the nomination.

According to Mr Haig, Mr Cuomo's strategy is simple: "To let all the niggards destroy each other in the contest" — a reference to the "six-pack" — a surviving Democratic contender, none of whom has yet managed to make a mark.

While polls show that Al Gore, Bruce Babbitt, Paul

He has also started appearing at important foreign policy gatherings.

But, although Mr Cuomo, aged 54 and a political late-bloomer, has cast a long shadow over the Democratic field, time is short for him to become a candidate. The last late entry into the presidential campaign was made by Robert Kennedy after the New Hampshire primary in 1968. The Iowa caucuses and the vastly more complicated selection machinery now operating make it more difficult to enter the race late.

Mr Cuomo's "non-candidacy" is for many people an illustration of his flaws and contradictions, for all his brilliance as an administrator and intellectual. His critics see him as a pre-emptive self-doubt and too volatile. Comparisons with Hamlet are common.

Mr Cuomo himself, one of the most successful governors in his state's history, makes no secret of his darker side, confiding his worries to a diary, parts of which he has allowed to be published. "I felt an unhappiness again in the last few days, not a depression but a sense of emptiness," he wrote recently in one published entry.

He is also held to be too provincial and inexperienced in foreign affairs. Some say that his four years in the governor's office, his only senior elected post, are not enough for a presidential candidate.

Admirers say that Mr Cuomo, a strong, stocky man who worked for more than a decade as a lawyer in Brooklyn, is a muscular thinker whose "hands on" leadership is just what the country needs.

His mental agility, rhetorical skills and widely recognized integrity make him a giant alongside the Democratic "dwarfs". His brand of "progressive pragmatism", as he calls it, echoes the best of old Democratic philosophy at a time when the party has lost its momentum despite the collapse of the Reagan aura.

The air cleared last month over the issue many believed behind the governor's refusal to join the campaign — a possible link with the Mafia. Fears that his family could be hurt by press attention in the campaign had been a factor in his decision not to run.

No one had broached the subject in print until New York magazine commissioned Nicholas Pileggi, a writer specializing in the Mafia, to investigate what it called rumours which "continue to be passed around by cops, media people and others in a kind of shadow network of gossip and loose talk".

Mr Pileggi found that it was not true that Mr Cuomo had been a mobster's lawyer, that a Mafia godfather had contributed \$30,000 to his political campaign or that his father-in-law was linked to Mafia arson. He blamed two opponents for spreading the gossip.

Leading article, page 17

Reagan braced for scandal report

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

President Reagan is braced for harsh criticism tomorrow in the long-awaited congressional report on the Iran-Contra scandal, which will recommend strict new rules for curtailing future covert operations.

The report will urge that all secret operations must be reported to Congress within 48 hours, without exception. Mr Reagan has already promised to do that in most cases but has fought to retain the right to keep Congress in the dark in "exceptional circumstances". Republicans and Democrats have been locked in disagreement over the wording of parts of the report, in particular its harsh criticism of Mr Reagan.

Republicans have decided to issue a minority report emphasizing that the President did not know about the illegal diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan Contras.

The report, prepared jointly by the investigation committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, will be studiously ignored by Mr Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel who for the past 11 months has been conducting a criminal inquiry into the scandal.

Mr Walsh can not use testimony given to the committees by several of the key witnesses because they were granted immunity. He has

His principal targets are Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the sacked National Security Council aide, Rear-Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, the retired Air Force official General Richard Secord and Mr Albert Hakim, his business partner. Pre-trial manoeuvring could take at least two years to complete.



Vice-President George Bush, signalling victory as he addresses delegates at Florida's Republican state convention in Orlando at the weekend. He soundly defeated Mr Pat Robertson, the former television preacher, in this critically important straw poll of activists for the party's presidential nomination (Christopher Thomas writes from Washington). But

he was dealt a blow in an opinion poll of Iowa Republicans, published by *The Des Moines Register* newspaper yesterday. Senator Robert Dole, who is continually narrowing Mr Bush's lead, came top of the poll with 36 per cent, while Mr Bush received 30 per cent. The other Republican contenders were well behind the party's two front runners.

Contras ready to enter immediate peace talks

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The besieged Nicaraguan Contras will be ready within days to present counter-proposals to President Ortega's offer of a one-month ceasefire from December 5. To the surprise of many, they do not intend to reject the plan outright.

The rebels will propose immediate negotiations, to be held in a Central American country, preferably Nicaragua although Costa Rica may be an acceptable alternative.

Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic Primate of Nicaragua, who is acting as an informal intermediary, indicated after talks with Contra leaders in Miami that formal ceasefire negotiations could start soon.

The next move was up to the rebels. "I want to stop the river of blood in my country. I need to see what the resistance (Contras) will do," he said.

He is back in Managua after a whirlwind of events in Washington last week in which Mr Jim Wright, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, appeared beside President Ortega in presenting an 11-point peace plan to the cardinal.

The cardinal immediately flew to Miami to show it to Contra leaders. The rebels studied it for three hours and expressed a number of objec-

tions, in particular to a proposal for peace negotiations to be held in the U.S. Contra representatives are continuing talks with the cardinal and his assistants in Managua and Costa Rica before issuing a detailed response.

The White House was excluded from discussions of the plan, which was drawn up with Mr Wright's help. Over the weekend, senior Administration officials stepped up their harsh criticism of the Speaker's role, which they said was designed to take control of US policy towards Nicaragua.

President Reagan pointedly did not mention President Ortega's plan in his weekly radio address on Saturday, but in an obvious reference to Mr Wright he said the war in Nicaragua "should be resolved by Nicaraguans". He accused the Sandinistas of not abiding by the peace accord signed by five Central American Presidents in Guatemala on August 7.

One senior Administration official described last week's events as an "unbelievable melodrama" and a "guerrilla theatre" that had seriously damaged the peace process. "This was not forward movement, this was screwing up the process," he said.

Mr Wright has offered to assign congressional staff as observers of peace negotia-

tions. He has suggested that Mr Paul Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Carter Administration, might act as a consultant to the cardinal.

While President Ortega was in Washington last week, the Nicaraguan Army was waging an offensive against the Contras in northern, central and south-eastern areas of the country.

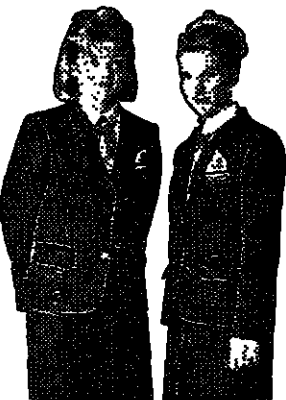
The Sandinistas are pursuing a three-pronged strategy: peace initiatives designed to end the Contras' US aid lifeline; an amnesty programme aimed at whittling down the rebels' numbers; and a military offensive designed to deplete their dwindling supplies of bullets and other basic military equipment.

Under President Ortega's peace plan, three ceasefire zones would be established within Nicaragua, and 15 days before the ceasefire went into effect the Nicaraguan Army would suspend operations to let the rebels move safely into position.

The Contras would be barred from receiving any military aid and would have to surrender their weapons at the end of the one-month period, when they would have the opportunity of participating in domestic politics. The plan does not specify, however, how that would happen.

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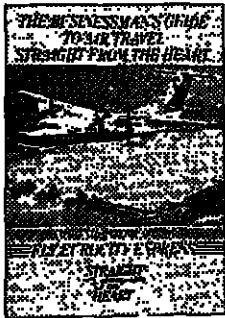
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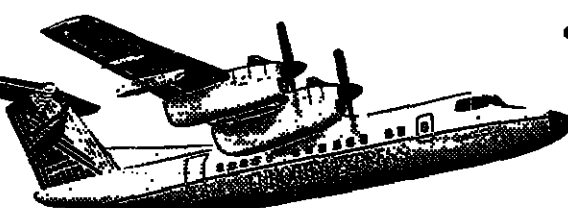
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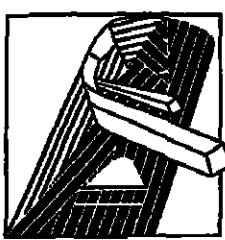
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| BRUSSELS SUNDAY | | | 18:45 |

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Belgrade gets tough on pay and prices as inflation surges

From Dossa Trevisan, Belgrade

Beset by an inflation which is running out of hand and is now close to 200 per cent, the Yugoslav Government has resorted to a partial wage and price freeze while allowing drastic increases in the price of essential foodstuffs as well as electricity, rail fares and petrol.

The contradictory measures seem to cancel out the idea that prices will come to a standstill or that inflation will be restrained, but the Yugoslav Government is hoping to gain time before its long-term anti-inflationary programme begins to take effect. Nevertheless, the new price increases for sugar, oil and milk are not likely to reassure the market, and people rushed to the shops to buy food at the old prices before the increases took effect. The faces of the housewives were grim but there were no angry protests, as if the Yugoslavs were reconciled to inflation being the national fate.

The Yugoslav Parliament has endorsed the Government's long-term anti-inflationary programme, but two of the most advanced republics, Slovenia and Croatia, voiced their opposition. Slovenia rejected it on the grounds that it offered no guarantees of curbing inflation or opening the way to economic recovery and that it offered too much central interference. The market does not tolerate either central management or bureaucracy, the Slovene delegate said, whereas the attitude from Croatia was to reject more than half of the Government's measures.

The Yugoslav Government of Mr Branko Mikulic, the president of the Federal Executive Council, believes that its programme is the last chance for Yugoslavia to get out of its seven-year-long economic crisis, but listening to parliamentary debate which preceded the endorsement of the programme it seems it is the Government's last chance to prove to the public, increasingly sceptical of its abilities, that it can lead the country out of its present state. In fact, there has been growing pressure lately for the Government to tender its resignation, and there is a prevailing opinion throughout the country that it is nothing more than a move which would have a psychological effect in a country where the population is growing impatient for real remedies and better prospects.

Among the measures contained in the Government's programme is the question of Yugoslavia's external debt which spans almost \$20 billion; it takes as much as 45 per cent of Yugoslavia's export earnings annually to service it. Yugoslavia is hoping to obtain a long-term rescheduling of its debts, but all will depend on the outcome of the talks with the International Monetary Fund scheduled to begin in the new year. Yugoslavia is hoping to get a favourable response allowing it to set aside only a quarter rather than half its export earnings for repayment of the interest on debts.



Mr Mikulic: Last chance to escape long economic crisis.

Bombs and riots mark Dhaka protest



Bangladeshi riot police arresting a boy for throwing stones during a demonstration in Dhaka yesterday, the sixth day of a general strike in protest against President Ershad's Government. Anti-government protesters and security forces fought pitched battles in the narrow alleys of the capital and 200 people were injured (Ahmed Fazi writes from Dhaka). More than 150 demonstrators were arrested. The authorities said paramilitary border

guards opened fire to disperse mobs setting fire to office buildings and smashing buses. A bomb was thrown inside the Foreign Ministry doing only minor damage, but five pedestrians were injured when another one hurled at a police van missed and burst on the pavement. Police also baton-charged a procession of about 500 demonstrators. Militant protesters in central Bangladesh stopped trains bound for the capital and

tore up railway tracks in the southern port cities of Chittagong and Khulna. Riots also broke out in Sylhet, in the north-east, where students attacked government offices and forced shops to close. The two principal opposition alliances and the fundamentalist Jamiat-Islami party announced yesterday that they would continue their strikes for the next two days. They also plan to hold rallies in defiance of a ban on public demonstrations.

Patients abandoned for game of soccer

Naples (AP) — Police raided a hospital and arrested 39 employees who punched in for work but went to a soccer game or to other places, abandoning patients. Italian newspapers reported.

Authorities also charged 200 other hospital workers for absenteeism, but, as the national daily *Corriere della Sera* reported, provisionally freed them. The arrested included nurses, supervisors and union employees.

Wine deaths

Peking (Reuters) — Two men have been sentenced to death in south-west China for selling industrial acid as an ingredient for wine that killed 57 people, the *People's Daily* said. The wine blinded 16 and poisoned more than 2,600.

Slum blaze

Bombay (AP) — Three people were killed and at least 30 were injured during a slum fire here that left 10,000 homeless. The fire, which lasted for six hours, destroyed 2,060 huts.

Star study

Woomera (AFP) — NASA has successfully launched a rocket to look at Supernova 1987a, a star which exploded 170,000 years ago. Although data has still to be analysed, the scientists had found evidence of X-ray emissions.

Egypt's new frontier

Struggle to make the desert fertile

From Ian Murray, Intelag, Western Desert, Egypt

The map still shows this as the desert, but birds now flit through the tall eucalyptuses, oranges and grapefruit glow in the green citrus orchards, and even mushrooms push up through the wild strawberries on the floor of the pine forest.

Eight years ago when Mr Joep Carlier arrived here, halfway between Cairo and Alexandria, it was desert. Since then he and his team from the American University of Cairo have begun to learn how to make the desert bloom productively, and they have watched at the same time how quickly young settlers and wealthy speculators can come to grief in this harsh climate.

On each side of the road from Cairo to Alexandria stretch the holdings of the speculators. Over the past year the desert has become the new frontier, and dreams of making it produce rich cash crops are attracting investors.

Some have transported in loads of Nile silt. Many have already built impressive gateways leading to wide desert landscapes with expensive irrigation systems. Several have planted young trees and already seen them shrivel and die. The dried stumps stretch like a graveyard by the road.

Mr Carlier, a Dutchman who has worked in deserts from Niger to Iran, is not surprised at the quick failures. "They start up these huge projects and irrigate them, but they lack the knowledge of how to do it and they never stand a chance," he says.

Yet the sand, as soft as that on a fine beach, is capable of producing good crops provided water is available and the right methods are used. "It is exciting to be in at the beginning, learning how to do things that were never done before," Mr Carlier says.

The first thing he learnt was that it is essential to grow strong windbreaks of pines and eucalyptuses before planting fruit trees, otherwise young plants are simply blown away before they take root.

The right varieties have to be selected. No fewer than 68 different citrus varieties have been grown here for the past five years. Some are stunted with little fruit, others are vigorous. Only four of the best will be chosen to be planted in the desert.

The successful citrus trees are now heavy with fruit, unlike those on the old desert farms further to the south. The trees there yield only two tonnes of fruit an acre, compared with the 15 tonnes needed to be profitable.

Other successful crops are asparagus, endives and sweet corn. Sheep and cattle can graze on fields of alfalfa or acacia shrubs.

Research has also gone into building desert homes for the farmers. The prototype design has thick double walls which create natural air conditioning, and its high domed roof helps to keep it cool.

But the cost of such a house — about £16,000 — is prohibitive for young farmers. Their 20-acre plots stretch north from here across the desert.

They began arriving about a year ago, but already some of their farms look doomed. Hardly any of these farmers have put up protective windbreaks and the desert sands are rapidly destroying their hard work.

The Government's most successful large-scale attempt to make the desert bloom is 60



miles east of Cairo, at El Salhia, where 60,000 acres are being irrigated and crops as varied as barley and beans, gladioli and peanuts are flourishing. Great spraying gantries roll across the fields, cows queue for milking, and hundreds of peasant workers have a job.

The scheme, which is properly established behind windbreaks, cost about £775 an acre to reclaim. It is still building up to full production, when it should be able to feed 1.5 million people. Twenty more like it could make Egypt self-sufficient in food.

A pumped water supply is the key to such expansion, and estimates of the cost of irrigating the El Salhia scheme suggest that it is not economic. Mr Carlier knows from his work that the cost of bringing in enough water for barley means it just does not make sense to grow it: the price of the irrigation exceeds the value of the crop.

However, the over-population of the fertile Delta and the cities is forcing the issue. "The only place they have to go now is the desert," Mr Carlier says. "They have no choice, but they will have to learn to do it the right way."

US church workers in 'anti-Moi plot' held

From Alastair Matheson, Nairobi

Kenyan police were yesterday reported to be rounding up American missionaries belonging to a Protestant church based in North Carolina, after allegations that they were involved in a plot to overthrow the Government of President Moi.

The revelations are contained in a letter, apparently leaked to the media, purporting to come from a minister of the Foscoe Christian Church, Mr Kenneth Caswell. Addressed to Ku Klux Klan members, it appeals for funds to help in a covert operation to destabilize Kenya. Mr Caswell reportedly said he knows nothing about the letter.

Two missionary couples have been picked up in the Machakos district and may have already been deported. Another American couple in Thika, and three more Kikale workers are sought.

The authorities are taking the letter's contents seriously although a hoax has not been ruled out. President Moi yesterday promised strong action against foreign troublemakers.

● Rioters dispersed: Nairobi students protesting over the arrest of four of their leaders rioted yesterday but were forced back to their campus quarters by police.

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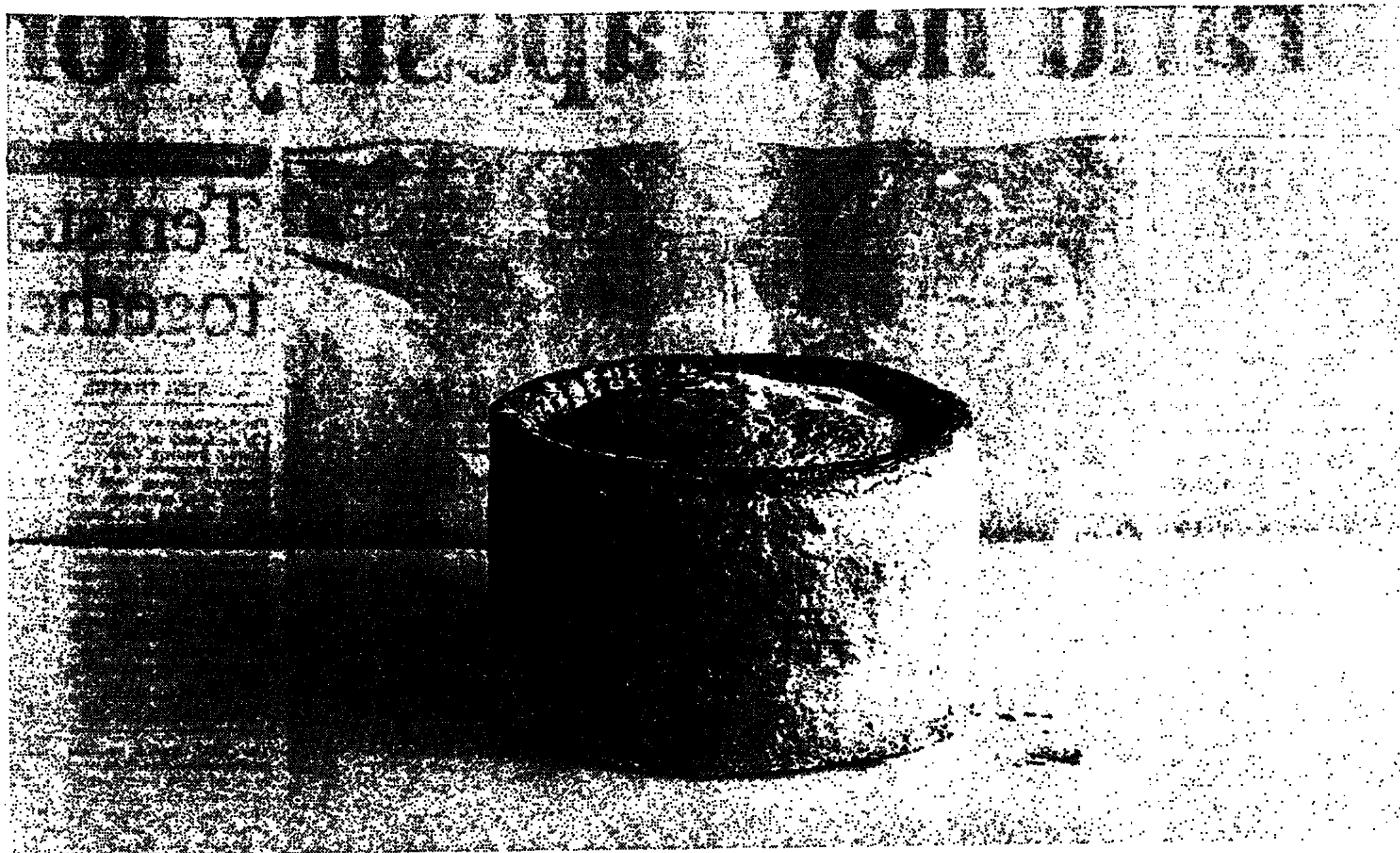
In recent years this has seen the development of small workshops, offices, high technology premises and a retail park. It has been matched by substantial investment in new facilities by a wide range of local, national and international companies.

And although it is already a green

and pleasant working environment, English Estates is engaged upon a landscaping programme which will ensure that Team Valley continues to provide a first-rate location for the businesses of today and tomorrow.

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SPECTRUM

A brand new tapestry for...



● On New Year's Day 1992, the British will wake up to a maroon passport, although not as a consequence of New Year's Eve. The measures contained in the Single European Act (SEA) will have come into being.

● Business will be transformed, with a market of 322 million people — bigger than either the US or Japan — opened up to the 12 EEC countries, free of tariff barriers and most other restraints on competition.

● The implications for individuals are just as far reaching. For example: we may have to pay VAT on children's clothes and food, which will increase the cost of living, but it will be cheaper to escape such worries because an end to cartels will cut air fares.

● And a teacher from Glasgow or a dentist from Brighton will be allowed to take a job anywhere in the community, where their qualifications will be accepted.

● In a major series, *The Times* investigates this coming revolution, one that Britain needs to get to grips with sooner rather than later.

Part 1: Facing the revolution

A broad will continue to begin at Calais for only five more years. The European Common Market, that great fiction which was allegedly brought into being 30 years ago, will at last become a reality in 1992. At least it will do so if the bureaucrats and politicians of 12 countries can achieve their official aim of cutting most of the immense web of regulations which still obstruct free movement and trade in the community.

The Channel Tunnel is due to open the following year, and Britain will cease to be an island physically as well as administratively, although there is a risk that Britain will continue to be an island psychologically even after the barriers come down. But if businessmen fail to prepare for the new competitive climate, they may find that it will bring more danger than opportunity.

For the French, 1992 is well on the way to being an accepted cliché, faintly ironic, for the mythical tomorrow when all snags will be sorted out and every European valley

and hill will be made straight. A major government publicity campaign has been bombarding the public and conferences, or rallies, involving hundreds of businessmen at a time, are being held in regional centres.

Britain will have its Government-led publicity campaign, too. Lord Young announced it at the Conservative Party conference last month. It was to consist initially of letters to "rather less than half a dozen" heads of industry and organizations such as the Confederation of British Industry. When the time is felt to be ripe, publicity may be beamed towards the general public.

The Government apparently doubts whether British business would be responsive to a revivalist-meeting approach, and is afraid of creating premature 1992-fatigue. But a low-profile method may leave British business insufficiently briefed.

The proposals, for businesses and for individuals — for truckers, tourists, lawyers, students, environmentalists, caterers and harpist soloists — have immense implica-



tions, affecting everything from electric plugs and eye-shadow to sports cars and children's pyjamas.

The scale of the economic opportunity for Europe can be measured by the European Commission's estimate that the annual cost of customs formalities at internal borders — all of which must be paid for by the consumer — is £17 billion. One study has put at £57 billion the cost of the restrictions member nations impose on tendering for public contracts.

Freed from such self-imposed handicaps, Europe should be able to compete on more equal terms with economies like the United States and Japan; its home market of 322 million people will be larger than either. But to eliminate the obstacles requires a political and administrative will strong enough to overcome ingrained protective instincts. The process of

agreeing on common standards and regulations has been laborious, and is still running behind schedule. Indeed, the process had almost ground to a halt when the member governments took the decision five years ago to set a date for its completion.

The Community had become bogged down in attempts to achieve "harmonization" of standards and rules. This involved disputes of a medieval artificiality and intensity concerning the essential nature of the Euro-diploma, Euro-beer or the Euro-sausage. Nations define themselves by their sausages and their beer; deep resistances were raised.

By lowering their sights to the less rigid target of "approximation", and settling disagreements through majority voting instead of unanimity, members got the process

moving again. But there is a residue of official and unofficial timidity, prejudice and genuine national interest.

Britain has its own problems, especially over the Government's election commitment to retain the zero-rating of VAT on books, new housing and children's clothes, and it is no help that the process is going on against a background of public apathy.

Root-and-branch opponents of our EEC membership are increasingly outside the mainstream, but there is a difference almost as deep between believers in European unity as an ideal almost beyond ordinary politics and pragmatists who see the economic case while remaining sceptical of such far-reaching aspirations as a common currency and unified policy-making. The Government is resolutely pragmatic.

It can afford to take a robust view of industry's chances.

George Hill

HOW THE CHANGE WILL AFFECT US

Ten steps to togetherness

1. EASIER TRAVEL

Frontier controls will be virtually abolished on the EEC's internal frontiers. Computer-friendly passports in a single European format will be phased in to cut delays, and Britons crossing the Channel will face only random checks similar to those already used on some continental frontiers. Controls on drugs, guns and immigration will be enforced through police co-ordination rather than border checks. Duty-free concessions will probably disappear, leaving airports to tempt custom with discounts.

2. BUSINESS BOOM

The EEC market of 322 million customers will be open on equal terms to companies large and small. A host of bureaucratic obstacles will vanish, allowing producers to do business as freely in Athens as in Zurich — and dynamic European competitors to snatch contracts from sleepy companies on their home ground. A key provision is a directive obliging public authorities to give enterprises anywhere in Europe an equal chance of winning contracts.

3. COST SAVINGS

Border controls still involve delays which may keep lorries waiting for clearance for more than eight hours at a time, adding greatly to the expense of selling goods abroad. Euro-MP Basil de Ferranti estimates that these delays and associated hold-ups cost consumers 80p in every £10 they spend. A new standard document to come into use next January will eliminate some, but not all, of these obstructions.

4. JOB RECOGNITION

Doctors, lawyers, teachers, engineers, vets, accountants and many others will be able to practise anywhere in Europe without re-qualifying in their new country. In a few cases, "topping-up" tests will be required — in specialist areas of the law, for instance. Applicants will still have to convince prospective employers that they can do the job and speak the language, where relevant. But the institutional barriers — already disappearing — which have sealed off many national professions from outside competition and "international practice" will effectively end.

5. MONEY SERVICES

Restrictions on financial services and the movement of capital will be lifted. Citizens of member nations will be able to open a bank account, take out a mortgage or secure insurance anywhere in Europe, and invest their capital wherever they like. Banks, insurance companies and the like will be able to operate

equally freely. Eventually a European central banking system, and everyday use of the ECU, the common European currency, may ensue. Anxieties remain over tax evasion and runs on countries' reserves at times of crisis.

6. CONSUMER RIGHTS

Member states will no longer be able to block imports of foodstuffs and other goods because they do not meet national health safety or labelling standards. Broad criteria will be laid down on a community-wide basis, and states will cease to impose more detailed rules which have the effect of excluding imports meeting the standards of the producing country.

7. CARTELS BANNED

Rules preventing competition in land, sea and air transport will be banned. Price-fixing, route-sharing and exclusion of foreign operators will end. Especially important over air fares and road haulage. There is a hitch over aviation because of Gibraltar dispute may mean that it will fall to the European Court to impose the principle.

8. INDIRECT TAXES

Border controls on trade cannot disappear until the many remaining differences in tax rates between member countries have ended, or become too small to distort trade. The plan is to harmonize VAT into two broad bands by 1992. Britain and Ireland alone have zero-rating on some goods like foodstuffs, children's clothes and books. Political complications loom because of the Government's election commitment to retain these concessions.

9. BROADCASTING

Technical standards in TV and satellite technology will be harmonized to ensure that different countries do not have incompatible systems, obstructing sales and communication. Cable and direct satellite systems will make many broadcasting channels available. To prevent broadcasting from being flooded by American imports, at least 60 per cent of programmes will have to be generated by member countries.

10. PLUGGING IN

In theory, standardization of electrical plugs, sockets and telecommunications equipment will make life easier for businessmen, travellers and customers alike. In practice, it is unlikely to happen by 1992 but technology will be researched and developed to European standards and within a European framework, enabling the EEC to compete more effectively with the USA and Japan in high-tech fields.

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Free and uneasy

There is one implied consequence of the European Single Act which would impinge severely upon British travellers and industry. Though there is no specific mention of banning duty free sales, almost everyone concerned believes it will happen.

The sales have long been envied by some member states who see them as a form of unfair competition, since there are no duty free opportunities when crossing land borders. And there is already a separate proposal for the banning of duty free tobacco sales on health grounds.

The British Airport Authority, whose duty free sales were last year worth £88 million, is one of the few who believes from its own soundings in Brussels that the abolition will never happen. The company thinks, and certainly hopes, that the issue will wither and die, strangled by a combination of red tape and public wrath.

Other members of the Duty Free Council, launched in September by those with vested interests, are less sanguine. They see a real danger that the duty free trade would be a soft target for the Commission if its wider-reaching tax harmonization proposals got bogged down.

The only government with a large vested interest in maintaining duty free trade is our own, and, conceivably, even the British government might be willing to trade duty free for progress in opening up areas where Britain might make substantial gains, such as the financial services sector.

Duty free's defenders claim that the industry is cumulatively worth billions of pounds, with the total value of duty free goods sold through British outlets estimated at £375 million a year.

One of the great holiday perks is in danger — and the travel industry is getting nervous

Thousands of jobs would be at stake, they argue, since the financial health of the Scotch whisky industry (currently selling one million cases through duty free outlets), gin distillers and the tobacco industry would be at risk.

Some alarmist reports have already suggested that scheduled airline tickets would have to rise by between 5 and 10 per cent to compensate for the loss of income, while package holidays might rise by up to a fifth and charter flights and ferry fares by a quarter.

Regional airports would see their already slim profits slashed and ferry companies would be left without any

viable way of attracting sufficient numbers of passengers in winter. Holiday patterns might be affected as tour operators switched to destinations outside the EEC, though surveys suggest few travellers view duty free as a necessity.

However, the union of European consumer organizations recently warned that duty free bargains can be illusory. In the present state of European tax harmony, goods can frequently be cheaper in one country's duty paid shops than in another's duty free.

While it is uncertain how much longer duty free may be with us, the French and English authorities have already agreed on a no-man's land in the Channel Tunnel — unless the EEC dictates otherwise. Abolition, though, would undoubtedly give the tunnelers an edge over their rivals, the ferries.

Robin Young and Harvey Elliott

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1414

- ACROSS
- 1 Uproar (6)
 - 2 Party giver (4)
 - 3 Wetland (5)
 - 4 Displeasure (7)
 - 5 Hopefulness (8)
 - 6 "Candy is Dandy" poem (5,4)
 - 7 Long-horned antelope (4)
 - 8 Aubergine (8)
 - 9 Sicily/Italy strait (7)
 - 10 Frank, hearty (5)
 - 11 Cow shelter (4)
 - 12 Piercing yell (6)

- DOWN
- 1 Not suited (5)
 - 2 Law (3)
 - 3 Union and Confederate forces (5,3,5)
 - 4 US tramp (4)
 - 5 Stem (7)
 - 6 Bend over (5)
 - 7 Recedes (4)



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SPECTRUM

the united state of Europe

Our man's mission unstoppable

Lord Cockfield is the commissioner with an unshakeable vision — and a sense of destiny, reports Richard Owen

If the Common Market borders come crashing down as planned on January 1, 1992, much of the credit (or blame, for anti-marketiers) will go to one man: Lord Cockfield, Britain's senior commissioner in Brussels and the man who holds the internal market portfolio, in charge of the free movement of people, goods, capital and services.

Lord Cockfield was formerly a low-profile Conservative Cabinet member with a sceptical view of Europe, but once across the Channel he acquired an unshakeable vision of a united Europe and a deep sense of his own destiny in helping to bring it about.

His deliberate, even ponderous, manner ("His dogged persistence is just the quality to get 1992 through," says one EEC official) disguises a passionate belief in the cause of Europe. The effects of 1992 will be "a quantum leap" for Britain and the EEC. The end of next year, when the European Commission reports to the EEC summit on progress toward 1992, will be "the moment of truth".

Since leaving London in 1985 Cockfield has seized on the completion of the internal market (previously thought of as dull, if not obscure) as the key to European union. His frank aim is to create "a feeling of irreversibility" in case governments fail to agree vital parts of the programme in time.

He acknowledges that the obstacles are considerable, including opposition in Britain to the changes in VAT rates. But the Commission, he argues, is not seeking to standardize tax rates, only to make them approximate within two broad bands.

Lord Cockfield speaks with a puzzled expression of other people's inability to understand his implacable logic. "When you harmonize taxes, you obviously start with the 10 who do not have zero-rating rather than the two exceptions (Britain and Ireland)," he says.

The same logic applies to fears about reduced frontier controls. "If you invented a control system from scratch it is highly unlikely you would come up with the present type

of frontier control. On the Continent these are already very little used."

The 1992 proposals on weapons require full documentation of all firearms within EEC states, which is "infinitely more effective than frontier controls". As for drugs, "the major hauls are not made at frontiers at all".

Provided the EEC has secure external frontiers, Cockfield sees "no reason whatever to suppose internal frontier abolition will expose the citizen to greater risk — quite the contrary". The key, he argues, is police co-ordination throughout Europe.

The real obstacles to 1992 include the "insular" British mentality, and the danger that the 300 or so directives needed to abolish trade barriers will not be passed in time.

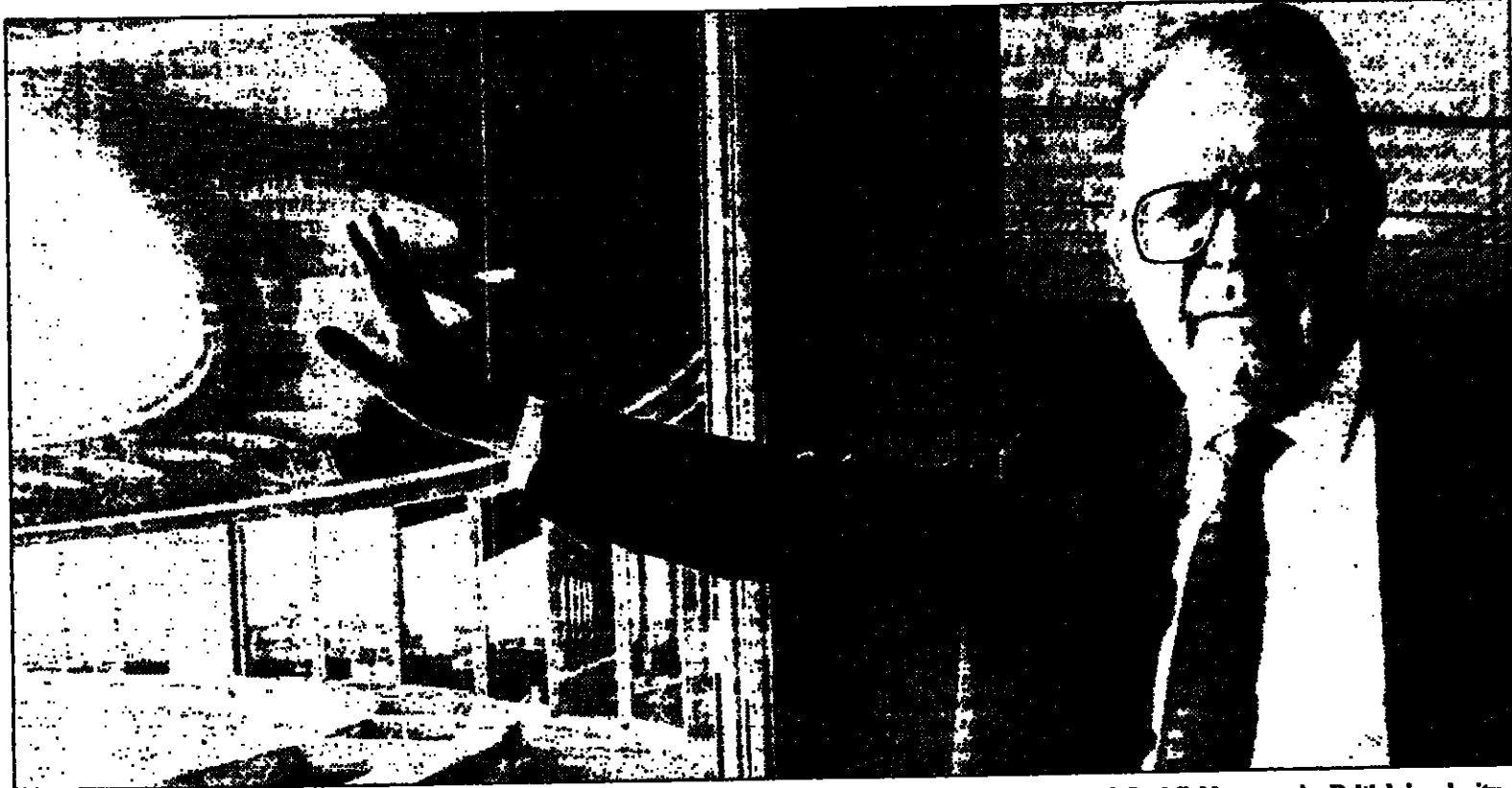
British insularity, he believes, is changing as younger leaders take over, and British industry is already much more European-minded than British politicians, who set too much store by alleged loss of national sovereignty.

The more serious hiccup is "slippage" in the directives programme. The Anglo-Spanish dispute over cheaper air fares is a "tragedy". And the Council of Ministers has only passed 64 directives, less than half the target at this stage.

None the less, Lord Cockfield maintains that by the end of next year the Commission will have tabled 90 per cent of its proposals on standards, public procurement policy (obliging governments to open up contracts to tender), mutual recognition of qualifications, and financial services. After that, commercial pressures and public opinion will force the Council to act under new majority voting procedures.

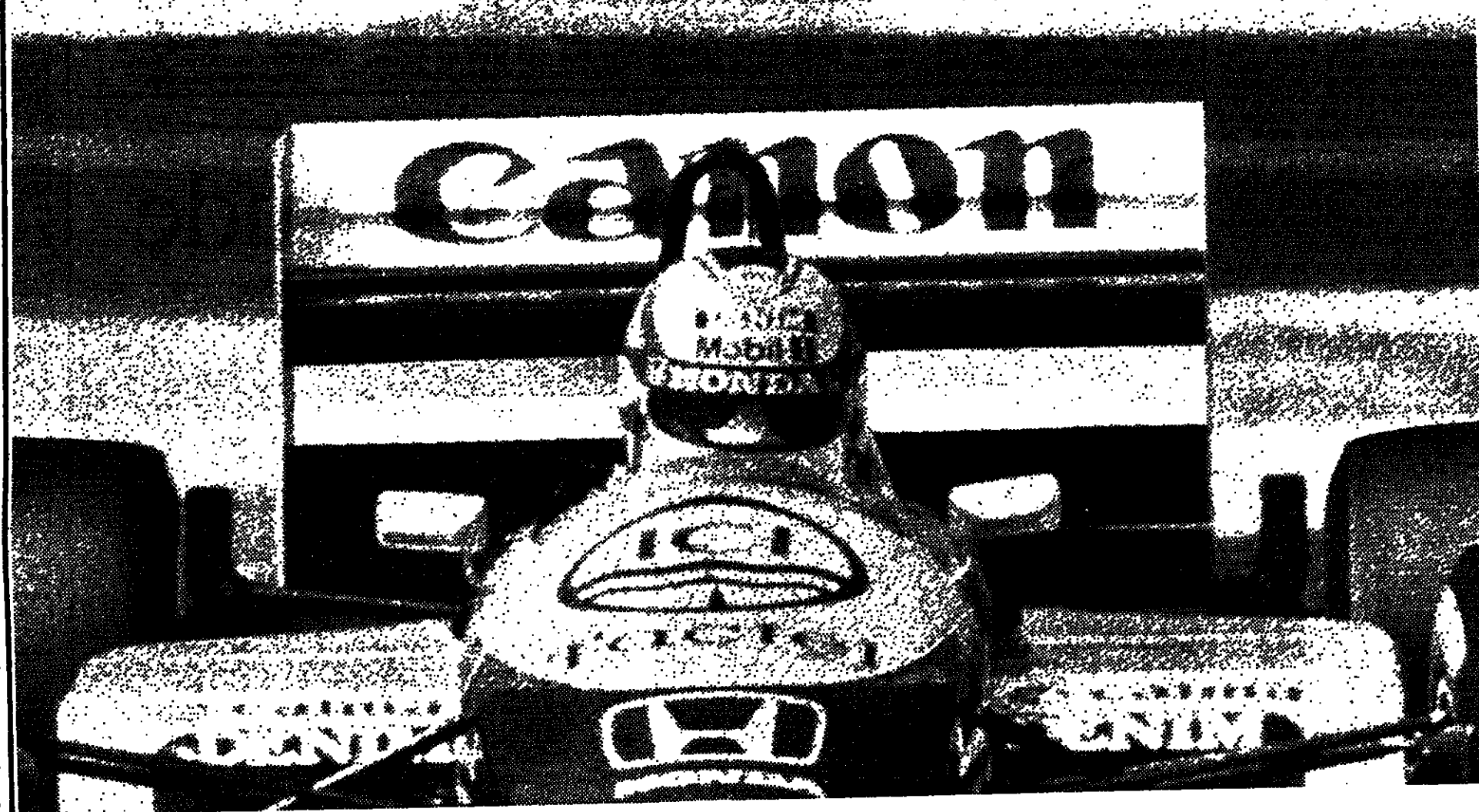
"There is no way this programme can be stopped," he says. History, in other words, is on his side.

He says 1992 will reduce industrial costs and enable companies to conduct research on the basis of a market of 322 million people. "Only then, on a European rather than a national basis, can we hold our own in the world."



Historical inevitability: Europe is heading towards its moment of truth and it cannot be stopped, believes Lord Cockfield — even by British insularity

“Only on a European rather than a national basis can we hold our own in the world”



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Blow of the hammer...

How Britain's pre-eminence in the art world is threatened by changes in VAT

"We've stood alone once before in Europe, and it finally worked," says antiquities dealer and EEC negotiator-extraordinaire Andrew Hill. "And I think we're making inroads now."

The group of auctioneers and dealers he represents is asking the entire EEC to adjust its art/tax laws and come into line with Britain. Their stand has been met with both admiration and resentment.

At present, Europe is a rag-bag of ad hoc tax policies regarding art. In countries such as Italy and Belgium, VAT on art is more or less a tax on wealth — up to 30 per cent. The Germans think they get off lightly with 14 per cent on the hammer price plus buyer's commission. Most favourable of all is the arrangement we have in this country where VAT is only imposed on the buyer's premium at auction.

But the European Commission's current draft includes proposals to impose both VAT on the full sale price of a work of art and a 15 per cent surcharge on imports. "Andrew Hill and his colleagues say if the proposals were imposed, traders would turn to those countries with-

out such tax complications, — like America and Switzerland.

Behind the impression of a united front, however, one large group of dealers, the London and Provincial Antique Dealers' Association, has raised its voice in dissent. Its members object to the British Antique Dealers Association campaigning alongside the auctioneers, when their ultimate interests conflict.

Meanwhile, attitudes abroad are mixed. The general consensus at a special discussion two weeks ago at the Munich Art Fair was that, realistically, there is no chance that the British system can become universal — in which case why should Britain have the advantage?

There is also a suspicion that the English auction houses are crying wolf. The Munich delegates point out that Sotheby's have just started holding auctions in Germany, the most recent being last week, and this renders their protests that tax can kill the art market rather hollow. "They are turning on the crocodile tears," said one German dealer.

Sarah Jane Checkland

'The British are crying crocodile tears'

Tomorrow

How France got a head start

THE TIMES DIARY

Defending their patch

The poisoned relations between the police and the Crown Prosecution Service, which took over responsibility for criminal prosecutions a year ago, have far from recovered. Amid growing complaints about the service's inefficiency, I have been leaked a letter in which a Metropolitan Police officer blames the service for "misfiling/losing" case papers. Writing to solicitors representing an accident victim wanting to take civil proceedings against a convicted driver, Chief Inspector David Gritty of Leman Street adds: "This is not an infrequent occurrence and whilst I apologise for the delay I am afraid I cannot give any firm undertakings that this will not occur again. The CPS press chief, Janet Naim, called the claim "rubbish" and challenged Gritty to supply other examples: "Often the police lose papers and we get the blame." Yesterday, she might have added, Scotland Yard stood accused of losing a sawn-off shotgun, an exhibit that might have convicted an alleged armed robber.

Patently false

Not a lot passes Ivor Stanbrook, chairman of the Conservative constitutional committee. He has tabled a question demanding to know by what right the Central Office of Information is claiming copyright of the only photograph ever taken of the Commons in session. Copies ordered by MPs arrived with instructions that it could not be reproduced without permission. "The House of Commons is very jealous of its rights," Stanbrook tells me. "We don't allow the Crown, policemen or soldiers into the Chamber, and as the House authorized the picture to be taken and every MP paid for it, I don't see what a government department has to do with it."

Two nations, two offices consumer durables: in America the chic Christians are going big on \$25 bible belts that come with pouches for the holy book. On this side of the Atlantic, a Tunbridge Wells firm is advertising "Carry-faxes" — leather carrying cases for personal organizers.

Pit pix

Suddenly Arthur Scargill is no longer a candidate for a Where Are They Now? item. As the great man limbers up for his NUM re-election ritual, we can look forward to seeing him this coming spring on BBC TV's *Animal Roadshow*. Scargill was filming at Flamingo Land in North Yorkshire this weekend showing off his three Airedale terriers, Mick, Lady and Gemma. He was non-committal when asked if Mick was named after former Scottish NUM chief Mick McGahey but assured onlookers: "All three dogs will be voting for me in the forthcoming election." It looks, heaven help us, as if it's going to be a photo-op campaign.

The announcement at last week's Publisher Awards ceremony that *The Law Magazine* had won the prize for "entrepreneurial magazine of the year" was met by embarrassed silence. The organizers had forgotten to invite anyone from the magazine to the Grosvenor House bash.

Sound effect

Given *Hansard's* not infrequent resort to euphemisms like "interruption" and "laughter" to represent parliamentary abuse, would, I wondered, its scribes do justice to Labour MP Peter Hardy's rendering of Suffolk bird song during last week's all-night Felixstowe debate? I need not have feared. *Hansard* faithfully records Hardy's attack on David Treddinick, one of the dock bill's Tory supporters, thus: "Perhaps it would be helpful to the honourable member for Bosworth if a Brent goose were to waddle through the chamber, put its beak to the honourable member's ear and go gruk, gruk, gruk..."

BARRY FANTONI



"Does that include Tam Dalyell?"

Skin-tight

Guests at the party to launch Norman Parkinson's exhibition of photographs at New York's National Academy of Design this week will be told that sausages are off. US import restrictions have put paid to plans to serve Parkinson's own brand Parkinson Bangers and diners will instead receive sausage vouchers exchangeable at Fortnum & Mason in London. Personally, if I had forked out \$1,000 for a ticket to the dinner-dance I would have expected something better than bangers anyway.

PHS

Keeping recession at bay

by Neil Kinnock

Throughout Mrs Thatcher's period in office, anything that has gone wrong has been somebody else's fault. Usually the culprit has been one of the various "enemies within". Now things are different. All the blame is to be pinned on the friends without.

In the past few weeks Mrs Thatcher and Nigel Lawson have spared no effort to lay all the woes of the world economic system at the door of the White House. This is not an exercise in international economic statesmanship or market steadiness. It is a concerted effort at alibi building.

Recession threatens. And because of the state of Britain's international trading position it promises to hit hard. But instead of taking the economic measures necessary to resist recession, Prime Minister and Chancellor confine themselves to political postures which will allow them to claim, "It wasn't us Guv".

The strategy was manifest in the Chancellor's testy Mansion House lecture to the Reagan administration and the coincidental special message from the Prime Minister to the President. Both were followed by a House of Commons speech in which Nigel Lawson made it clear that nothing significant would be done unless the US administration and Congress concluded an agreement on budget cuts. That, he said, was the "keystone in the arch", and until that was installed by the negotiators in the Lyndon B. Johnson room and — presumably — cemented by market confidence, the rest of the Group of 7 construction gang should lean on their shovels.

Then last Sunday on television Mr Lawson again repeated his Mansion House call for the US to do "more" to cut its budget deficit. He seems to have taken no account of the fact that the Americans have cut it from just

over 6 per cent of GNP to just over 3 per cent in the last three years, and the automatic effect of the Gramm-Rudman arrangements will take that proportion yet lower. As Samuel Brittan has put it, now is "the last time we want to resurrect the myth of a balanced budget".

So Mr Lawson's admonitions about "the Americans' lack of political capacity" may be less than fair and far from appropriate. But in the search for an alibi anything goes, including, it seems, any worries that the budget cuts will provoke a recession in the US which will lead to losses of British orders and jobs.

If the White House talks work and the markets are assuaged, it will be on the basis of a deflationary package. If they don't work and the meltdown goes on, the recession comes anyway.

When the links holding the international economy together are apparently so fragile, small wonder that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson feel they need an alibi.

The alibi is needed to excuse their contribution to Britain's fragility in the face of any significant recession. For eight years they have encouraged the bull market with give-away privatization. They have refused to take any responsibility for modernizing and strengthening British industry by improving investment in science, in commercially viable research and development, in training, and in the capital base of manufacturing industry.

They have prodigally wasted the oil revenue and they have been willing to let a £3.5 billion surplus on manufactured trade in 1980 become an £8 billion deficit in 1987, and in the process allow this

oil-rich country to run a £2.5 billion overall balance of payments deficit this year.

In his Autumn Statement the Chancellor admitted that growth will be virtually halved next year, while the balance of payments deficit will increase by 40 per cent and inflation will also rise. He said last Sunday that even these forecasts are subject to "huge margins of error", but the biggest errors are of his own making.

For it is those policies which, according to the Chancellor, have made this country "stronger than we've ever known before". I wish he was right. There is no joy for anyone in underinvestment, unemployment, and deficit. But he is wrong.

However it is not too late to safeguard Britain from recession and in the course of that add productive and competitive strength to the economy without stimulating home-grown inflation.

Interest rates must be cut significantly now. The half point cuts of the last couple of weeks have simply restored the position to where it was before Mr Lawson raised interest rates after the election. They still leave us with the highest level of real interest rates of any major industrial country except Italy, and they have made little or no contribution to easing upward pressure on the pound. More is needed, both to ensure that a high pound does not reduce Britain's competitiveness and to ease the financial burden on British industry.

The unnecessary and unjustified electricity price rises planned for next year must be stopped. When the electricity industry can

pay its debts and make sufficient profits to finance planned investment without the price rises dictated by the government, the size of the charges which Cecil Parkinson wants to impose are nothing more than very expensive packaging for privatization. They will cost British industry £500 million a year, just when our producers need to be able to keep costs down in order to compete in difficult times. Nigel Lawson should forget about privatization and concentrate on building real industrial strength.

Instead of the 3 per cent annual cuts in public investment outlined in the Autumn Statement, there should be a targeted increase in public investment, offsetting some of the consequences of slow growth in the US, and strengthening our industrial base.

Some of the windfall income received by the Chancellor from higher than expected oil revenues should be used to prepare our country for the future. We must increase our investment in science and in education, in training and in research, and in the process of doing that we would obviously be adding to our power to resist recession.

And the Chancellor should stop his hectoring of the US and abandon his persistent refusal to act in the face of what he called "this international blizzard" until after the blizzard is upon us. He should call for an immediate meeting of the G7 countries to co-ordinate the international response to recent events, to ensure that all countries (those in surplus, as well as in deficit) face up to their responsibilities to head off recession, and to plan a steady wind-down of the US trade deficit without threatening the level of world economic activity.

Instead of building alibis the Chancellor should act. Soon.

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T.E. Utley

Ulster: time for an iron hand

A week after the appalling atrocity at Enniskillen, the one question which it seems worthwhile to ask is whether this event is likely to produce any perceptible improvement in Northern Ireland security. On the evidence available to date, the sorrowful answer must be that it almost certainly will not.

It is not only that there have been several such IRA crimes before, that each has been heralded as an irretrievable defeat for terrorism and that, every time, it has been said that Roman Catholics in the province would now rally to the support of the forces of law and order. That hope has always been disappointed. Enniskillen was not unique: the Darkley Chapel murders were at least as precisely intended to offend Protestant sentiment.

Always most Catholics have reacted honourably, sincerely and with total outrage. But such support, mostly passive, as the IRA gets from decent Catholics in Ulster springs not from admiration but from fear. Events like Enniskillen increase that fear because they manifest the IRA's undiminished power. Only if they prompt the authorities to some vigorous response will the fear diminish. Invariably, however, the government withholds such a response, fearing that it would offend the Catholic community and in the end prove counter-productive.

British governments have never succeeded in escaping from this dilemma: they always fail to realize that the dilemma rests on a false premise — that the Roman Catholic population *au fond* admire the IRA, and is not just scared stiff of them.

This time, however, the chances of rescuing triumph from disaster are rather less than usual. The reason is paradoxical. One consequence of Enniskillen is that Mr Haughey's government in the Republic will not dare to renege on the commitment to subscribe to the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, or to make acceptance conditional on changes in Northern Ireland's judicial system. This will be heralded as a decisive blow against the IRA. In fact it will be no such thing.

To begin with, the convention does not oblige signatory countries to extradite terrorists but offers them the alternative of themselves trying terrorists whose crimes were committed abroad. Arrangements for doing this already exist in the Republic, and have proved largely ineffectual. Then again, the courts in the Republic, to their credit, have already shown reluctance to accept the claim that a crime was politically motivated as a reason for refusing extradition. It is true that these inroads on the doctrine of political motivation

are comparatively slight, and that the way to extradition will be made easier by the Republic's accession to the convention. Nevertheless the improvement, in the opinion of most Northern Irish lawyers, will be slight.

What would be far more to the point would be a thoroughly efficient police force in the South, plus total co-operation between it and the RUC — co-operation even extending to the practice of allowing officers of both forces to cross the border to collaborate with one another in cross-examining suspects.

But that is not likely to happen for another generally neglected reason: the Republic and the British are, indeed, fighting the same enemy — the IRA — but they are not fighting the same battle. Ours is a battle for order in Ulster; theirs is a battle to maintain reasonable peace and stability in the South, an objective which sometimes involves not getting too deeply implicated in the troubles of the North.

So everything depends on what the British government's reaction to Enniskillen will be. There is only one choice before it: either it continues the present security policy, based on the primacy of the police and the pretence that the government withholds such a response, fearing that it would offend the Catholic community and in the end prove counter-productive.

That would be a bold move, but it is not to be rejected on the ground that detention has already been tried and failed. It was tried, incompetently and in different circumstances, in 1971; even so, by the end of January, 1972 its beneficial effects had become clearly apparent. It was then that "Bloody Sunday" (a disastrous but understandable error on the part of the Army, which led to the deaths of 13 civilians engaged in a civil rights demonstration), set the government on a path of appeasement from which it has never completely escaped.

With Ulster tired out, with a massive Catholic reaction against the IRA, the time for reviving detention is ripe. It is the only way to protect the Catholic population against IRA oppression; it is far more liberal than the alternative approach — to alter judicial processes by changing the rules of evidence in order to get more convictions. Detention is a clean, temporary departure from the rule of law, designed to meet an emergency.

"World opinion" would be opposed, but when has Mrs Thatcher shrunk from that? She should not shrink from it this time.

however... Philip Howard

A month much maligned

As months go, November gets a terrible press. Addison, in *The Spectator* of 1712: "The gloomy month of November, when the people of England hang and drown themselves." The Anglo-Saxons called it *Wind-monath*, the windy month when fishermen drag their boats ashore and give up fishing until the next spring. The old Dutch name for it was *Slaghtmaand*, slaughter month, for killing animals and salting them down for the winter. In the French Republican calendar it was renamed *Brumaire*, or foggy month.

November comes from the Latin for nine, because it was the ninth month in the ancient Roman calendar, which began in March. You remember Thomas Hood's bleak, negative poem about it, ending: "No fruits, no flowers, no leaves, no birds, — November!" Ambrose Bierce defined November as the eleventh twelfth of a weariness. Nor does the intro to *Marmion* cheer:

*November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and sear.*
In November, 1857, John Ruskin at Denmark Hill wrote: "Grey, blackish, damp, wretched morning; miserable, foggy day." Coleridge in the *Morning Post* 1800: "Short, thick and blustery, like a day in November."

I know that English diarists find the weather the most interesting topic in the world, after themselves. But November seems to get the English idiosyncrasy down. Schools are still slogging through the interminable Michaelmas term, with frayed nerves. The nights are drawing in. Passengers will experience delays to all disinformations on the Circle Line due to an earlier incumbent at Whoops Shrick Incoherent Splutter. The rain has seeped through the soles of my shoes. The escalator has chewed off the ferrule of my umbrella so that its tip looks like a shaving brush. And, to cap it all (not the umbrella), it's bloody November.

Our attitude is irrational and unfair. November is as good a month as any other. It is common knowledge to those who go in for astrology and such feeble-minded candy floss (or it ought to be) that Scorpios, born in November and conceived in the merriest month, are witty intellectuals with sunny dispositions. Guy Fawkes' Night was noisy and dangerous, and filled with inexplicable terrors for cats and Jack Russells. But flowers exploding high in the November sky are beautiful. And the elderly children begging for pennies for the old guy in the Underground

stations are not that much of a nuisance.

If you boot the black dog, and keep your eyes on the outside world, you can enjoy November. Today is the feast of St Edmund of Abingdon, the nomenclature of Teddy Hall, and the first Oxford don to be canonized. It is about



Chris Wormell

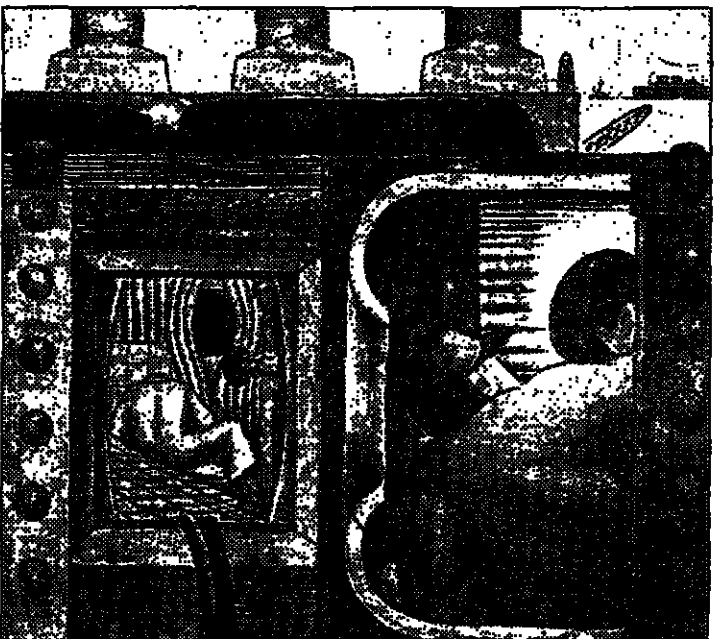
time (though distinctly improbable) we had another. On November 16, 1813, Byron went to a first night of *Anthony and Cleopatra*, and noted: "Cleopatra, after securing him, says 'yet go — it is your interest' etc. — how like the sex! and the questions about Octavia — it is woman all over."

On November 17, 1798, Jane Austen: "What fine weather this is! Not very becoming perhaps early in the morning, but very pleasant out of doors at noon, and very wholesome — at least everybody fancies so, and imagination is everything." Samuel Taylor Coleridge, November 17, 1802 in Carmarthenshire: "On a square tomb as high as half my thigh, where the tom-tits with their black velvet caps showered down the lovely wet berries on me." November 16, 1790, Gilbert White: "Paths greasy from the frost. Raked, and swept up the leaves in my outlet. The hanger [the woody 'mountain' by Selbourne] naked."

On November 16 the Emperor Tiberius, Willie Carson, and Oswald Mosley were born. Gilbert Harding, Clark Gable, and Arthur Askey died. Jack Sheppard, the highwayman, was hanged. The first issue of the *London Gazette* was published. Oklahoma became the 46th state of the Union. Still not persuaded about the blessings of November? Very well. Here we are in bloody November, the no-month, again.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Passion and platititude



The human being trapped in the horrors of the industrial machine: Diego Rivera's *Electric Welding* (1931)



Contemporary Britain as portrayed by Michael Sandle: *Taking Liberties/The New Jerusalem* (1987)

Look here, upon these pictures, and on these. At the Hayward Gallery, on the South Bank in London, there are two exhibitions running simultaneously until January 10. They are both worth seeing, though for very different reasons and it is the difference in the reasons that supplies my theme for today.

The first exhibition, which occupies the ground floor and the mezzanine, is of the work of Diego Rivera, Mexico's greatest and best known artist. It is astonishing, and a matter of shame, that until now there has apparently been no substantial exhibition devoted to him in Britain; some of his work was included in an exhibition of Mexican art at the Tate in 1953, but the rest is silence.

Well, we have made handsome amends at last. The exhibition is enormous, comprehensive, handsomely hung, adequately lit and accompanied by a sumptuous and illuminating catalogue. It is also a glorious affirmation of life, struggle, beauty, compassion and a kind of holy rage on behalf of the poor and oppressed, a rage which has had the effect not of diluting or distorting his genius but of focusing it, so that, however overt the comment, it is at first and comment second. (There is no good art where the order is reversed, though you would be surprised how many technically talented artists have failed to discover that truth. Kindly bear the point in mind, and read on.)

Rivera was simultaneously fascinated and horrified by what the Labour Party calls the means of production, distribution and exchange; industrialization means machinery, and machinery, together with the architecture allied to it, provides a great part of the basis of his work. But he always saw the human being in the machine; his "Proletarian art" had nothing in common with the sterility of Soviet "Socialist Realism", and his huge murals and other gigantic works, though they make the plainest of statements, none the less glow with his energy.

That energy was a burning fiery furnace, fuelled by the misery and brutality of his native land. He joined the Mexican Communist Party, but there was nothing at all in his political activities to compare with those of a Stalinist whore like Aragon, say; indeed, he rejected Stalinism, and was a friend of Trotsky, and it is also important to remember that he lived in great danger for many years in Mexico, where political murders were common.

He was in the middle of countless battles, artistic and political; some of his more outspoken attacks on Mexico's ruling class led to boycotts and threats, and although he was taken up early in the United States, he was dropped abruptly when the truly revolutionary nature of his work became apparent. (On one delightful occasion a large mural of his, hung in an exhibition, was hurriedly covered in a sheet painted to match the empty walls on either side, lest its uncompromising theme should disturb the visitors.)

But this protean genius cannot be classified according to the accepted canons. The range of his iconography, for a start, is immense: there are portraits (including some very revealing self-portraits), figure-studies, allegorical, historical and mythological subjects, pictures of the Mexican Indians, which include many of his finest works, a Cubist period astonishing in

the way he transmutes the received techniques into his own language, Aztec themes, landscapes, some of which are executed in such intense close-up that they cover only a tiny patch of earth; all this in addition to the machinery and the buildings that so fascinated him. People, colour, flowers, masks, death, life, sun, roots, work — these are the subjects that fill the Hayward; if you stand still in the middle of the largest room you will begin to see the walls quiver in the heat and light he generates.

Inevitably and heartened by all the power and joy, the life and urgency, the indignation and hope, I wandered about the exhibition, drinking from the clear, scalding stream that was Diego Rivera and his art, and determined to blow a blast on the trumpet as soon as I could get to my typewriter.

And then I went to the top floor, where the other Hayward exhibition is being held. Everything that then happened was my own fault, and I shall not pretend otherwise; I failed to do more than glance at the catalogue, and thus did not discover until too late that it was written by Mr Richard Cork, in his most inflated politico-gaseous style, commending the nine huge pictures that the exhibition comprises as trenchant comments on Britain today. (That was the point; the show is called, apparently without irony, "Art History", and the sub-title is "Artists look at contemporary Britain". Moreover, the monumental scale of the nine contributions is also meant to echo or parallel the work of Rivera downstairs.)

Mind: the pictures are what they are, and Mr Cork obviously makes them neither better nor worse. But if I had noticed his contribution in advance, I would at least have been prepared; when Diogenes was discovered begging for money from a statue, and was asked what was the purpose of doing so, he replied: "I am practising disappointment."

It is necessary to bear in mind that some at least of the nine artists represented are genuinely gifted: one, indeed — R.B. Kitaj — is a very distinguished painter (significantly, his contribution has practically no connexion with the general tenor of the rest of this depressing experience), and among the others only one — Helen Chadwick — seems to have no talent at all that I can discern, at any rate to judge by this single item (I know nothing of her other work), while even Alain Miller and Keith Piper have a certain superficial facility, and Ken Currie and Peter de Francia real draughtsmanship.

But, as I have asked repeatedly, what is the point of being able to say things if you have nothing of the smallest interest to say? It was, as I recall, the prolonged silence which greeted that question when I was a theatre critic that finally drove me to give up the job: there were a good many playwrights about who could write

‘On the one hand a holy rage on behalf of the poor that burns with the energy of a fiery furnace: on the other, artists with nothing of the smallest interest to say’

The Times 1987



1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

DEFICIT POLITICS

It is a month since the "Crash of '87". That event originated in the United States. What its eventual effect will be is now as much to do with American politics as it is with American economics.

President Reagan is about to do what international authority has been telling him must be done to "steady the markets" — announce cuts in the budget deficit. The markets have been encouraged to believe that cutting the deficit drastically — preferably by higher taxes and lower defence spending — is the best course of action dictated by objective economic science. In fact, it is the course of action which — however necessary it may be on purely economic grounds — has been singled out by politics.

The crash of October 19, 1987 was a complicated event which may well enter history, myth and legend (though, as with the crash of 1929, that will depend on how bad the aftermath is). One of its causes appears to have been the size of the US budget deficit. But the view that it was the only cause, or even the main one, is not so widely held as it was a month ago. As with all events, it is taking time for the causes of the crash to become clear.

But the markets cannot wait for the verdict of scholarship. They have to listen to what is on offer. If the noisiest, and most important-seeming people, tell them that the deficit was the only culprit — and that only "massive" cuts in it will restore confidence — the markets are bound to be influenced. And the majority of the noisiest and most important-seeming people in the US are opponents of Mr Reagan and his ideology.

America and the world have done very well out of Mr Reagan's presidency — or, for the benefit of those who deny a causal connection, America and the world happen to have done very well while Mr Reagan has been president. Thirteen million jobs have been created in

America since he took office. Without the prosperity during the seven years of his presidency, and the access America allows to its market, Western Europe and Japan would not be as well off as they are today.

The deficit rose with the prosperity. Mr Reagan had traditionally deplored deficits. True, he was also attracted to the "supply-side" school of American Conservative economics, which argues that deficits are not as bad as traditionally American Conservatism has it.

To explain away the prosperity, his opponents tended to put it all down to the deficit — and warned of a day of reckoning. They also tended to put it down to the highly un-Republican practice of "Keynesianism", and with heavy irony, congratulated him on his conversion. Like politicians the world over, they had it both ways. Their attitude began to dominate international discourse.

Mr Kinnock, returning once from Washington, even urged Mrs Thatcher to follow the example of her friend Mr Reagan, and borrow. Keynesianism, as well as most other economic -isms, warns that the last thing to do after a crash — when the economy can be expected to contract in any case — is to take measures which restrict economic activity further. It is difficult to banish the thought that one of the reasons why Mr Reagan's domestic political opponents are telling him to raise taxes, however strong the objective economic case for that may be, is for the exquisite pleasure of seeing the great tax-cutter bumbled, and — in an election year — his party with him.

Many measures are needed to avoid a world recession, or mitigate the recession that is on the way: a change of heart by the (mainly Democratic) politicians who favour protectionism; international co-operation on exchange rates and expansion; and a cut in the US deficit. But the latter is only one. It just happens to be the most politically-charged.

THE LISTENING CHURCH

There was good sense in the suggestion made to last week's meeting of the General Synod by the Provost of Southwark, the Very Rev David Edwards, that the Church of England ought to try to improve its relations with the Conservative Party at the deepest philosophical level. When he was Speaker's Chaplain the Provost no doubt heard many a grumble from churchmen on the Government benches about the decline of what once had seemed a naturally close relationship.

But the age when the national Church was not too inaccurately called "the Tory Party at prayer" has long gone, and probably did neither the Church nor the party very much good. Nor is there any advantage to either of them in the present state of mutual incomprehension, as the Provost noted. What is needed is some ecumenical goodwill, and a fairly determined effort by each side to hear what the other has to say, with more thoughtful open-mindedness than hitherto.

In other spheres, the Church of England knows very well how to do this. It conducts regular theological dialogue with the Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Free Churches, on the established principle that a willingness to listen and a struggle to understand do not imply in advance a commitment to agree. If the Conservative Party is to be invited into conversation with the Church, that conversation will have to be based on greater generosity of spirit than was revealed by the Archbishop of York's tactless description of the prospect as a "dialogue with Christians". There are Christians in the Conservative Party too — or has he unconsciously excommunicated them all?

The present Prime Minister is unusual for a British politician in being ideologically minded. It is less well known that she is also theologically minded, though she would not claim to be an expert. Between her ideology and her theology lies a relationship which would reward exploration. And the Church should expose itself to a similar exercise.

Is there, for instance, a hidden ideology behind Anglicanism, by which its theology is

trapped? Many Conservatives instinctively feel there is, but lack the time or the tools to dig it out. Is there, conversely, a flawed theology within Thatcherism? Some in the Church of England argue that there is, and people like the Bishop of Durham sometimes lower their lances at it. But this is sparring and point-scoring, not dialogue. It raises the temperature; it does not enlighten.

Yet the Church and the Government, equally but differently, have overlapping responsibilities for the public good. It would be a healthy start if each could recognize the other's sincerity in that common purpose. If the Conservative Party feels it lacks any kind of philosophical rapport with the institutions of Christianity, it ought to regret it. The signs are that it does; but it will not be corrected by throwing slogans at the Church.

Similarly, to dismiss Thatcherism as a "creed of greed", as is commonly done in Anglicanism, is counterproductive. The Government knows very well its policies cannot be reduced to such simplistic moral categories. Selfish and greedy people may find an enterprise culture more congenial to their vices; but public benefactors may find it more congenial to their virtues. Sloth and apathy, on the other hand, may have been encouraged in the economic climate which Mrs Thatcher inherited and has since tried to reform.

Rather like the TUC until very recently, the Church of England has treated Thatcherism as a rigid set of ideas and a temporary political aberration from which it may soon be delivered. Hence it has felt no need to make the effort to come to terms with it. Since the Conservatives' massive victory in the last election, however, that is nothing more than the politics of nostalgia.

The Government is bent upon the remoulding of economic life, public institutions, and the national ethos, in accordance with a political philosophy which is still evolving. Anyone may legitimately try to influence that evolution, and the Church would be foolish not to join the debate.

PRESIDENT ERSHAD'S CREDENTIALS

After a week of demonstrations in Bangladesh, President Ershad has thwarted the civilian opposition and survives in power. But the mass arrests, the shooting and the brutal tactics used against protesters have blown apart his camouflage as a new convert to democracy. He may retain his office but he is in danger of losing his credibility.

Although Bangladesh has been directly or indirectly ruled by generals for 12 of its 16-year history, its people remain devoted to the democratic principles which underlay their bitter struggle for independence in 1971. As a result, Bangladeshi dictators have been forced to justify their power by holding controlled elections. In 1978 General Zia used the ballot to confer credibility on his coup. Last year, after several abortive attempts, General Ershad tried to do the same. Parliamentary and presidential elections were held, martial law lifted and an official opposition sworn in. As he switched from General to President Ershad it looked as if he had pulled off the trick.

Civilian politicians have long claimed that the elections were rigged, that the country's democracy was a sham and that the government was riddled with corruption. But last week, as successive waves of protests brought Dhaka to a standstill and the President arrested the two opposition leaders and ordered his police to shoot on sight, it became clear that his regime lacked popular support. His real constituency remains the army. If he loses its support, he will lose his job.

For the civilian opposition their success in peeling off President Ershad's democratic disguise must count as a small victory. More important, however, is the unity between the two main parties which made this possible.

Until last week the opposition had been split between Sheikh Hasina's left-leaning Awami League-led Alliance and Begum Zia's more conservative National Party-dominated coalition. As heirs to previous presidents they are rivals for power and the personal animosity between them is considerable. Their agreement to make common cause against the President is a significant achievement.

If their supporters can keep up the joint pressure, despite the arrest of their leaders, President Ershad will be faced with a hard choice. He can increasingly fall back on the army to support his government against the popular protests, or he can gracefully accept the challenge and call fresh elections. Neither course of action can guarantee his own survival. If the army is called out, it may well suppress the demonstrations but it might also choose to get rid of the President. A discredited head of state, even an ex-general who has kept his soldiers generously supplied, will be a liability as the army's front man.

If the President opts for elections he will, provided they are free and fair, place his fate in the people's hands. On last week's evidence he is unlikely to win. But if he rigs the ballot, he stands to inflame the opposition still further. Then, it would be back to the army and the danger of being displaced.

President Ershad must hope that the demonstrations will exhaust themselves in the course of this week. And it is possible that, with their leaders arrested, the opposition will lose heart or co-ordination. In those circumstances President Ershad will remain in office. Yet his credibility and his claim to power have been reduced.

Reassurance on doctors with Aids

From the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security

Sir, Your first leader of November 11 discusses the question whether a patient should have the right to be informed that his general practitioner is himself an Aids patient. The Law Report in the same issue includes a summary of Mr Justice Rose's judgement in the case (entitled *X v Y and Another*) which prompted the leader.

Regrettably neither the leader nor the report mentions two highly relevant points which the judge made. One about the importance of confidential counselling of any persons infected with HIV, including Aids patients, as a means of controlling the spread of Aids, and the other about the significance of confidential counselling in the case of patients who are themselves doctors.

As to the first, the judge held that the preservation of confidentiality in respect of the medical records of Aids patients was of paramount importance, and he gave an entirely practical reason — namely that if such confidentiality were breached, or people who might be infected had reason to fear that it would be, they would be reluctant to come forward for counselling ("the most

important treatment today") and the public would be likely to suffer from an increase in the spread of the disease.

Regarding the second, the two practitioners in the case (who were, as a result of the injunction, not identified) were found by the judge to have sought confidential counselling and to have been effectively counselled so that "the very small theoretical risk that they might infect a patient" was, in practice, removed by counselling. Thus the doctors who were the subject of the case were not a risk to their patients.

Admittedly some doctors, for example those who carry out certain types of surgical procedures, could present a theoretical risk to their patients if they were deterred from coming forward for confidential counselling; but that is why the preservation of confidentiality in the case of a doctor is as important, so far as the public is concerned, as in the case of any other patient.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD ACHESON,
Chief Medical Officer,
Department of Health and Social Security,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle, SE1,
November 13.

Church stance on sexual morality

From the Rev Eric Mathieson

Sir, Few of the members of the Church of England's General Synod who took part in the recent debate on sexual morality could be expected to be moral theologians. John Robinson once wrote: "Nothing can of itself always be labelled as wrong".

The remark is correctly based on traditional moral theology which distinguishes firmly between material and formal sin. Material sin is the act itself, the objective thing done; formal sin takes into consideration the circumstances of the act, the intention, the conditioning behind it. Thus, to kill is materially sinful; but, in a number of circumstances, in war or in self-defence, it may not be formally sinful.

Jesus himself seems, intuitively, to have recognised this distinction. He seems always to have avoided condemning infringements of the law, "the matter", of the law and to have looked behind it at the individual conscience.

In matters of sexual morality this is clearly crucial. Jesus's reluctance to condemn seems to stem directly from this. And even St Paul, the great moralist to whom appeal has so often been made in these matters, shows a similar reluctance to be judgemental (1 Corinthians, 4.3).

Of course, even opinion as to what is materially sinful has changed throughout the Church's history. For centuries it would have been firmly insisted, with plenty of scriptural authority, that adultery was sinful. I wonder if Mr Higgins's parochial church council has a deposit account.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC MATHIESON,
St Albans Clergy House,
Pocock Street, SE1,
November 11.

From Mr Hugh R. M. Craig and others
Sir, You have raised fundamental questions about the role of bishops

Village schools

From Mr Dennis Naish
Sir, Lord Denning (November 6) makes it seem deceptively easy to use the proceeds of sale of a school for charitable purposes.

When land was given or sold for school purposes after 1841 the conveyance to trustees is almost always expressed to be made under the School Sites Act of that year. By section 2, when any part of the land ceases to be used for school purposes, it reverts automatically to the present owner of the land from which it was originally severed. The trustees then hold it in trust for him or her.

Even before 1841 one finds that the prudent conveyancer inserted a similar provision.

Yours faithfully,
DENNIS NAISH,
Francis Taylor Building,
Temple, EC4,
November 8.

Afghan talks

From Mr Radek Sikorski

Sir, Your editorial (November 4) refers to the "slow but continuing pace of the peace talks between the Soviet Union and the Afghan rebels". If your leader writer is referring to the so-called "proximity talks" in Geneva, then, sadly, he is wrong. Despite repeated offers of negotiations from the leaders of the Islamic resistance, the Soviet Union has refused any contacts with them. The talks are between the Government of Pakistan and the representatives of the communist regime in Kabul.

The Soviet Union has given no indication that it might be willing to accept a regime in which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan is not dominant. If so, if the talks were to guarantee a communist-dominated government, they would amount to an attempt to achieve by diplomacy what the Soviet Army has failed to achieve by seven years of vicious war.

A communist government is not acceptable to the great majority of Afghans and the fighting will not stop as long as such a government holds power.
Yours faithfully,
RADEK SIKORSKI,
42 Blenheim Crescent, W11,
November 5.

in your helpful leaders of October 27 and November 10. The problems you cite were underlined yesterday when a substantial majority of the House of Laity voted for an amendment — in the timely debate initiated by the Reverend Tony Highton — to the effect that our bishops should take "appropriate" disciplinary action in cases of sexual immorality of the clergy.

Of the 53 bishops in the Synod only five voted for the amendment. Fourteen voted against, and the remaining 34 abstained or absent themselves.

If our bishops are unwilling to discharge the duties "appropriate" to their office, or to uphold the canons they themselves make, we, as members of the House of Laity, wonder if the time has not come for the laity to ask the Prime Minister in future only to appoint bishops who will honour the solemn duties of their office.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CRAIG (Oxford),
PETER BRUINVELS (Guildford),
FRANK KNAGGS (Newcastle),
M. H. LAIRD (St Albans),
JULIAN LITTEN (Chelmsford),
PETER MAY (Winchester),
T. E. ROYLE (Gloucester),
JOHN SMALLWOOD (Southwark),
Church House,
Westminster, SW1,
November 12.

Profit and loss

From Mr P. H. Cox
Sir, Sir Anthony Meyer (November 10) is mistaken in an important moral judgement. It is the maximisation of profit by all legal means that society teaches. It also attempts to teach (by punishment) that illegal means are not acceptable.
Yours faithfully,
P. H. COX,
23 Magdalen Avenue,
Bath, Avon,
November 10.

Watchdogs' remit

From Mrs Vilma Flegmann
Sir, Lord St John of Fawley's article ("Case of the missing watchdogs", November 11) is misleading. The watchdog select committees do not examine the public accounts, nor are they assisted in their work by the National Audit Office.

They have been carrying out a number of valuable tasks on behalf of Parliament, investigating the formulation of government policy, examining the departmental budgets, and control of public

Singapore detainees

From the Acting High Commissioner of Singapore

Sir, I refer to the article by Caroline Moorehead, "TV confessions" are condemned" (November 4), which referred to the Amnesty International (AI) report on Singapore.

The Singapore Government had explained to AI that the objective of the TV appearances by the detainees was to educate and inform Singaporeans, especially the younger generation, on the subtle and sophisticated methods of Marxist manipulation and subversion. It was not the intention for these appearances to serve as confessions or as justification for detention.

There is no basis to AI's allegation of ill-treatment of the detainees by the Singapore Government. The detainees were

After the planes

From Mr A. E. R. Goult
Sir, While endorsing Lord Aberconway's recommendation (November 9) of the maidenhair tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, for urban planting, may I add a cautionary note?

Like the holly, this species is dioecious, i.e. male and female flowers are borne on separate plants. The fruits which develop on mature female ginkgo trees have what is almost euphemistically described in a standard catalogue as a "strongly offensive odour". In plain English, they stink — particularly when they

Putting age in perspective

From Dr Anthony Warnes and Professor Robert Weale

Sir, Your excellent feature (Focus, November 9) on the work of the Foundation for Age Research has not appeared a day too soon. It and its objectives deserve everyone's attention, wide publicity and support.

But the trouble with the ageing process is, as Cicero was the first to note, that we do not know when it starts. Focusing is difficult. While the Foundation for Age Research rightly supports work to which it has accorded high priorities, such as in dementia, incontinence and lost mobility, there is also concern for the extent to which these disorders of later life and the more widespread attributes of senescence, such as poor hearing, may perhaps be man-made rather than God-given.

Previously unquestioned dietary habits are being highlighted as potentially noxious factors acting cumulatively. Environmental atmospheric factors are being impugned in many countries. An individual's living and working conditions throughout

life also influence health and well-being in old age.

All this implies that the study of senescence needs to extend its searching tentacles to younger age groups and that ways and means have to be found to disseminate the new understanding, much as has happened in connection with personal and domestic hygiene since the industrial revolution.

This leads us to think that support has to be found also for studies of a host of less spectacular, more common conditions which tend to curtail, not lift itself but its quality. The case for greatly increased support of all research into ageing is even stronger than you, Sir, have made it.

We acknowledge that with limited resources, priorities have to be decided. But with the success of prolonged life facing the vast majority of us, no one should be denied the benefit of prolonged health.

Yours very truly,
ANTHONY WARNES,
ROBERT WEALE,
Age Concern Institute of Gerontology,
King's College London (KQC),
Chelsea Campus,
552 Kings Road, SW10,
November 10.

Private power

From Mr C. J. M. Bennett

Sir, One aspect of the contemplated price increase in the supply of electricity to consumers that seems to call for careful consideration is that, when the industry is "privatised", much of the benefit from the increase will be enjoyed by the shareholders rather than the consumer — industrial and individual.

We have been told that the capital outlay to enable the CEB to meet estimates of its future maximum demand is very considerable. The effect of providing the cashflow to meet this outlay by increasing charges will automatically increase profits. These profits will not immediately be distributable and so will be added to reserves.

There is little objection to this policy so long as the industry is state-owned. When it is "privatised" these surpluses, or undistributed profits, will become the property of the shareholders and will be available to be applied in paying up in full shares, which can be issued as a bonus to shareholders and on which dividends from the anticipated increase in the industry's earnings can be distributed.

In the past the electricity supply industry raised much of its future capital requirements through recourse to the capital market. Since nationalisation, however, it has done so only through pricing mechanisms and the benefit has inured to the consumer or to the Treasury. It was general and not for a small section of the community.

In these circumstances it seems to me that, when the "privatisation" proposals are formulated, thought should be given to ensure that the earnings from plant bought out of price increases should in the future be applied towards price reductions rather than towards dividends.
Yours truly,
MICHAEL BENNETT,
The Penthouse,
15 St Olave's Court,
St Peterburg Place, W2,
November 9.

expenditure has not so far been their main interest.

Public accounts have been examined by the Public Accounts Committee since 1861, a committee which is not part of the select committee system established in 1979 and nominated in the new Parliament in July, before the House adjourned for the summer.

Yours sincerely,
VILMA FLEGGMANN,
University of Bath,
Centre for Fiscal Studies,
Claverton Down,
Bath, Avon,
November 10.

regularly visited by their family members, doctors and the Board of Inspection, a body comprising prominent members of the public looking after the welfare of detainees. Some were also frequently visited by the prison chaplain and their lawyers.

None of the detainees arrested in May and June, 1987, have complained through their lawyers or family members, or the doctors, prison chaplain or the Board of Inspection that they have been tortured or abused. In fact, a few of those released had informed the press that they were well treated during their detentions. The AI report unfortunately made no reference to this.

Yours faithfully,
MARY SEET-CHENG,
Singapore High Commission,
2 Wilton Crescent, SW1,
November 10.

have fallen and are trodden underfoot.

On a visit some years ago to Los Angeles, which has many fine avenues of maidenhair trees, I was assured that the city arboriculturists take care to plant male specimens only. I have no knowledge of the policy in New York, to which Lord Aberconway refers, but I hope the same practice is adopted there, and it is certainly one to be commended.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. E. R. GOULTY (Chairman),
Royal Botanical Society of the Northern Counties,
Derby House,
12 Booth Street, Manchester,
November 9.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 1 1820

Great jollity followed the Government's abandonment of a Bill which would have allowed George IV (1762-1830) to divorce Queen Caroline (1768-1821) who, in spite of her often imprudent behaviour, found more favour with the people than did the king

[THE NATION REJOICES]

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Nov. 15.
The intelligence of the termination of the proceedings against the Queen was received in this town with the warmest demonstrations of joy, and the bells rang throughout the day. A green bag, hung with black, was carried about the streets, accompanied by flags and music; fire-arms being at intervals discharged. In the evening two bonfires were lighted, and the discharge of guns renewed. A general illumination will take place this evening (Wednesday); and a meeting was appointed by the Alderman, in pursuance of a requisition, to be held yesterday, for the purpose of agreeing to an Address to the Queen, which was numerously attended; the resolutions were carried unanimously, and an Address ordered to be at the Guildhall for signatures till Saturday next.

NORWICH, Nov. 14.
The intelligence of the Bill of Pains and Penalties having been given up was brought to this city by the mail on Saturday morning; the passengers being decorated with white favours and laurel caused the joyful news to be known in a few minutes in every part of the city. The pleasure with which it was received was perceptible in nearly every countenance. The bells of several churches were immediately rung, and an application signed by a great number of the most respectable parishioners of St. Peter's Mancroft was also forwarded to the churchwardens, requesting that their beautiful peals, which had so often rang on the defeat of our foreign foes, should now celebrate the downfall of the attempt made by our domestic enemies; but, after a consultation with the high authorities, the request was denied. In the evening several individuals illuminated their houses; parties paraded the streets by torchlight, amidst the universal shouts for the Queen; and a bonfire in the market-place finished for this day the expression of the popular feeling upon this important constitutional triumph.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 14.
The news of the Queen's triumph was received here with as much enthusiasm as in any town of the kingdom. No general illumination, however, has taken place; but all who are not directly under influence have paid that tribute of congratulation to her Majesty. Some of the leading inhabitants are endeavouring to get up an address to the Queen; but the Brightonians are so peculiarly situated, that we do not expect it to be very numerously signed. One of the principal canvassers is the Rev. Dr. Styles, the Dissenting Minister, who lately presented the address to the King. Upon that occasion, his Majesty, who had previously heard of his having attempted to get an address voted to the Queen during the prosecution, received him with the following expression — "I have heard of you, Dr. Styles."

YORK.
The news of the triumph of the Queen arrived in this city about ten o'clock on Saturday evening, and was received by an immense concourse of individuals, who were anxiously waiting the arrival of the mail, with loud and continued cheers. The bells immediately commenced ringing; the streets now became crowded, and every demonstration of joy which the late hour of the night could allow of was exhibited. One of the stage-coaches was drawn through the streets of the city loaded with individuals, and preceded by music, and banners... York Courier, Nov. 13.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 15: The Prince of Wales this afternoon attended a Children's West End Theatre Production of *Young Aspirations* in aid of ASPIRE, the Association for Spinal Injury, Research Rehabilitation and Reintegration, at the Albery Theatre, St. Martin's Lane, London WC2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: Today the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

November 15: The Prince of Wales this afternoon received Mr A. H. Pacey at Highgrove House, Doughton, Gloucestershire.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 15: The Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Heathrow Airport, London this morning at the conclusion of her visit to the United States of America.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

A memorial requiem Mass for Mr Eamonn Andrews will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral on Monday, December 7, 1987, at 11.00 am.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon H.T. Holland-Hibbert and Miss K. Roper

The engagement is announced between Henry Tourant, elder son of Viscount and Viscountess Knutsford, of Broadclyst House, Exeter, Devon, and Katherine, daughter of Sir John Roper, Bt, of Thorpe Perrow, Bedale, North Yorkshire, and Mrs Delme-Radcliffe, of Huerta Las Papeas, San Enrique de Guadalupe, Cadiz.

Mr J.M. Anderson and Miss J. Haywood

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, only son of Mr and Mrs J. Anderson, of Westons, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire, and Janet, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Haywood, of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire.

Mr R.P. Berenson and Miss C.P. Dent

The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of the late Mr Joseph Berenson and Dr Frances Berenson, and Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Daniel Dent, of Dublin, Republic of Ireland.

Dr A.J. Bywater and Dr N.J. Carnochan

The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Dr and Mrs H.C.I. Bywater, of Lingfield, Surrey, and Nuala, youngest daughter of the late Dr and Mrs Adam Carnochan, of Marton, Cleveland.

Mr R.N.S. Delamain and Miss F. Ainsley

The engagement is announced between Rupert, elder son of Captain N.S.M. Delamain, of Cold Aston, Gloucestershire, and Mrs J.M.C. Nickolls, of Beaumont-Les-Autels, France, and stepson of the late Mr Hugo Nickolls, and Frances, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P.D. Ainsley, of Seale, Farnham, Surrey.

Mr J.W. Fleming and Miss C.J. Goldsmith

The engagement is announced between Jeremy Warburton, younger son of the late Dr and Mrs B.W.A. Fleming, and Catherine Jane, daughter of Mr J.S. Goldsmith, CB, and Mrs Goldsmith, of Rode, Somerset.

Mr A.C. Lea and Miss A.M. Knowles

The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs Lawrence Lea, of Epsom, and Anthea Mary, daughter of Mr Michael Knowles, and the late Mrs Anthea Knowles, of Reigate.

The Rev A.E. Mathews and Miss D. Goshen

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Kenneth Mathews and Diana Goshen.

Memorial services

Countess Wavell
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Countess Wavell will be held on Saturday in Winchester College Chantry. The Rev Robert Ferguson officiated and gave an address. Mr Andrew Longmore, grandson, read the lesson and Mr Francis Humphrys, grandson, read from the works of Rupert Brooke.

Dr H.H. Mills
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dr Horatio Mills will be held on Saturday at The Edinburgh Academy. The Rev H.J. Haslett officiated. Commander I. Browne read the lesson and Mr

C.W. Turner, Rector of the Glasgow Academy, gave an address. The Rector of The Edinburgh Academy and Mrs Ellis attended.

Mr B. Fagg
The High Commissioner for Nigeria read the first lesson at a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr Bernard Fagg held on Saturday at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford. The Rev R. Morgan officiated. Mr B.A. Cranstone read the second lesson and Mr J. Bamford, Principal of Linacre College, Oxford, gave an address.

Mr R.L.R. Winfrey and Dr C.A. Mercer

The engagement is announced between Ian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Richard Winfrey, of Stibbington, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, and Claire, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Laurence Mercer, of Formby, Merseyside.

Today's royal engagements

The Queen will attend the film premiere of *Melba* at the Canon Cinema, Shaftesbury Avenue, at 7.45, in aid of the Animal Health Trust. The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, to open Edinburgh House at 10.30, as Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, will attend the New Fellows dinner at Apothecaries' Hall at 7.30. The Prince of Wales, President of the Prince of Wales' Advisory Group on Disability, will open the John Groom's Hous-

ing Association Scheme, Wythe Lodge, Wilton, near Salisbury, at 3.15, as President of Business in the Community, will attend a reception for the Per Cent Club at Lancaster House at 6.15, and, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a charity performance by Barry Humphries of his new show *Back With a Vengeance* at the Strand Theatre at 7.55, in aid of the Royal Marsden Hospital Cancer Fund.

The Princess of Wales will attend the departure from Heathrow Airport of the British Airways staff "Dreamflight to Disneyland" for children with special needs at 12.00.

Clifford Longley

Homosexuality: The question the synod never really heard

Surveying a display of press reports of the general synod's great sex debate next day, a member of the synod was head to remark that she could hardly believe all the journalists had been present at the same occasion.

The *Today* newspaper remarked in an editorial that "where exactly the church stands on sex its members will now have to work out for themselves", which could have been as much a comment on the press coverage last Thursday as on the result of the debate on Wednesday. *Today* thought it was "Still Godly to be Gay" but reported "the church did say gay sex was sinful".

The *Mirror*, on the other hand, reported: "Gay priests are not sinners, says church". The *Daily Express* thought the synod "had rejected a plea to condemn gay relations and premarital sex", while the *Daily Mail* said the church had "ruled that homosexuality is sinful". The *Sun's* "Pulpit Pools can Slay" was in a class of its own.

All this confusion was surely the fault of the general synod itself rather than the journalists, however. With no press reports yet written, both sides claimed that the result of the debate was in their favour that same afternoon. The explanation is that the resolution they eventually carried was devised by the House of Bishops as a formula as many as possible could vote for.

The Church of England is assumed from outside, by no means just by the press, to be a body which possesses a magisterium, or official teaching authority, which is capable of giving a simple answer to yes/no questions. Paradoxically this is not the nature of Anglicanism, yet the church does sometimes promote that image by its actions.

In particular the general synod itself is in thrall to a parliamentary style of proceedings, which progresses by putting propositions to an Aye or No

vote: and the largest vote wins. Some attention to nuances is possible by the crude mechanism of amendments, but they are invariably drafted before the debate starts, and there is no other method for tailoring what is to be said to what members of the synod want to say.

But when that decision-making straight-jacket is applied to inherently complex issues of moral theology, the church's difficulties are further compounded by the lack of a common theological language and method.

The key resolution the synod debated began by setting up an "ideal": sexual intercourse was an "act of total commitment which belongs properly within a permanent marriage relationship". The preamble was a questionable theology of marriage, in fact, as it is the entering of a permanent marriage relationship which is the "act of total commitment", not sexual intercourse itself.

It then described two classes of conduct as "sin against this ideal", which is at best a loose figure of speech. At worst it is logical nonsense: to sin is to break a binding moral rule or law - so one may speak of a sin against a rule; or one may speak of sinning against someone who is thereby hurt or offended. God or man.

The concept of sinning against an ideal is quite different: one cannot apostatise to an ideal. So it is not what is usually meant by a sin. In practice it was a hostage to fortune for which ransom had to be paid in the media next day: it gave the headline writers a three-letter word that everyone thinks they understand, but in a quite different sense.

A third class of conduct was then introduced, homosexual genital acts, which were described as "also" falling short of this ideal, though without the word sin. But the only ethical judgment contained in all of that so far is the word "properly" in the ideal-defining preamble. The rest is tautology: adultery,

fornication, and homosexual genital acts, whatever they are, are by the very definition of their meaning as words, not performed "within a permanent marriage relationship".

However, the synod accepted an additional qualifying formula, to the effect that these various acts which fell short of, or sinned against, the ideal, should be "met by" a call to repentance. It means the church should invite those who have acted outside the area described as "the ideal" to recognize that they have done so, and as a result be sorry.

To be sorry that one has "fallen short of an ideal" is good enough spiritual advice, but into that category must fall everyone, and everything. This did indeed fit the synod's mood - that it too was full of sinners who must cast no first stones - but it destroyed any qualitative distinction.

Traditional Judaeo-Christian morality puts much less weight on aiming to be as close to the ideal as possible, much more on a minimum level of permissible conduct which is biblically defined in the formula "Thou shalt not...". To contravene one of those rules is to commit a grave sin, which has traditionally been described by religion as the most dreadful thing that anyone can do.

The question that homosexuality challenged synod members to try to answer, but which they did not answer, was whether homosexual genital acts were in that category. But they never really heard the question - for all sorts of reasons it was judged better that they shouldn't.

Meanwhile the press and no doubt the public thought that was the very question the synod was being asked, and had in fact answered. And the bishops, presumably, thought they were lucky to get away with it.

Dinners

1912 Club
Lord Jenkin of Roding, accompanied by Lady Jenkin, was the guest of honour at the seventy-fifth anniversary dinner of the 1912 Club held on Saturday at the House of Commons by courtesy of Mr Roger Sims, MP, chairman, who presided. Mr Christopher Grenside, honorary treasurer, and Mr David Atkinson, MP, vice-chairman, also spoke.

West Glamorgan Lieutenantcy
Sir Michael Llewellyn, Lord Lieutenant of West Glamorgan, presided at a dinner given by the Deputy Lieutenants at the Bristol Channel Yacht Club, Mumbles, on Saturday in honour of Colonel J. Vaughan Williams, the retiring Lord Lieutenant.

Byas, Mosley & Company
The Chairman of Byas, Mosley & Company Limited, and the board of directors held a dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Thursday, November 12, to mark the 125th anniversary of the foundation of the company. The principal guests were Mr Peter Miller, Chairman of Lloyd's, Mr Richard Prest, Chairman of Faber-Prest plc, and Lord and Lady Vaux of Harrowden.

Churchwarden Pipe Smoking Union
At dinner on November 14 at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, members of the Churchwarden Pipe Smoking Union were joined by members of the Aylesbury Union to mark the fiftieth birthday of CPSU. The toast "Churchwarden Pipe Smoking Union" was proposed by Mr Philip Perry, founder member and president.

R.P. Scherer
R.P. Scherer Limited held a dinner at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London, W1, last night, Sunday, November 15, to commemorate the company's fiftieth year of operations in the United Kingdom. Mr Stuart R. Macdonald, managing director, presided over a gathering of staff and partners. Mr J.A. Mackenzie, a former managing director, proposed the health of the company, to which Mr Macdonald responded. Guests of honour were Mr P.R. Fink, President of the R.P. Scherer Corporation, and Mrs Karl Scherer-Fink, daughter of the company's founder, Mr Robert Paul Scherer.

Richmond Tutorial College

Mr Carey Palmer, Principal of Richmond Tutorial College, awarded Mr R.H. Barker the Chopin prize for his performance of the *Revolutionary Study* in Piano Trios.

Sacred Heart School Tunbridge Wells

The eighth Old Girls' Reunion and Prizegiving will take place on Saturday, December 5, 1987, at 2.00 pm. The guest of honour will be Mr Ben Patterson, MEP for West Kent.

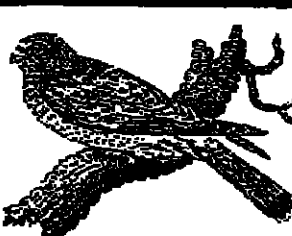
Nature notes

The harrier, kestrel and hawk a'hunting

Wintering hen harriers are back on the east coast. They glide low over the wide fields looking for voles, or beat up and down lonely shores where small waders congregate. They often roost in small groups in reed beds, separating again at dawn.

Kestrels hover over ploughed fields, where they pounce on earthworms as well as mice; at night they go into farm buildings. Sparrowhawks hunt along lanes on woodland edges, flying fast, and sometimes swooping into the fields to pick up sparrows or starlings.

In waste places, foot's parsley is still flourishing. It has small white flowers with spiky beards beneath them, and bluish-green leaves similar in shape to garden



The kestrel: mice are nice, but it is bitter and poisonous. It often grows close to Oxford ragwort, which is also still in flower, and can be distinguished from common ragwort by its small size and by the ring of black dots on the breast supporting the yellow flowerheads.

In fast-flowing rivers after the rains, some eels are making their way to the sea; meanwhile salmon are beginning to climb the rivers, leaping up through waterfalls to get to their spawning grounds in the stony shallows.

Had his splendid talents been employed in offices other than public services, where anonymity was generally the rule, he would now be acclaimed as one of the outstanding figures of our times in this country.

Through the Admiralty Computing Service, Sadler played a key part in the setting up of the Deca network of radio beacons for air naviga-

OBITUARY

MR ERNÖ GOLDFINGER

Advocate of high-rise housing

Mr Ernő Goldfinger, RA, FRIBA, who died yesterday at the age of 85, was an architect of Hungarian origin who had worked in Britain since 1934 but remained essentially an internationalist. This gave him a unique position in the profession in this country, and his work its particular flavour.

One of the advocates of high-rise buildings as a solution to housing problems in large cities, he lived to see his mature work fall out of fashion. But he undeniably has his place in the history of contemporary British architecture.

He was born in Budapest on September 11, 1902, and educated there, in Vienna and in Switzerland. In 1922 he went to Paris to study architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His ideas were ahead of his time, as a result of which he did not qualify until 1931; in the meantime he studied also at the Institut d'Urbanisme at the Sorbonne and became a pupil in the office of Auguste Perret.

His experience with Perret influenced the whole of his professional life, throughout which he remained loyal to Perret's faith in classical principles and proportions as well as to Perret's belief in the central role of reinforced concrete.

Through Perret he met the leading figures in the revolutionary architectural movement of those days, and after he had moved to London in 1934 he maintained these contacts, to become one of the principal links between British and Continental architecture. Soon after his arrival he became naturalized.

From 1934 until 1974 he was the British correspondent of the French magazine *L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui*. With Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Auguste Perret he founded the International Union of Architects and he became honorary secretary of the Union's British section.

He was one of the first members of the Modern Architectural Research Group, the British section of CIAM (Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne), and was an energetic participant in the influential CIAM congresses that were held during the years just before and after the Second World War.

Goldfinger's work as a

London architect included houses, exhibitions and interiors, but only a few large buildings, one of which was Alexander Fleming House, the vigorously-handled concrete office-block at the Elephant and Castle, completed in 1960 and occupied by the Ministry of Health. It has since been altered by other hands.

Goldfinger also designed multi-storey housing for several local authorities and remained, in the face of later criticism, a staunch supporter of the tower block. In 1968 he sampled his own handiwork in this line, by living, as an experiment, for two months in a block of his own design, built by the Greater London Council as flats in the East End of London.

His most successful building was one of his earliest: the row of three-storey houses that he built in 1937 overlooking Hampstead Heath, one of which was his own home for the rest of his life. These houses were included, in 1974, in the official list of buildings to be protected on account of their historic importance.

Goldfinger's abilities never brought him a big practice, perhaps because of his difficult personality. He was a large man with a powerful voice, and in company or at meetings he would crush any notion he disagreed with under an avalanche of criticism. His intolerant way of forcing his opinions on others discouraged those who would have liked to know him better.

Nevertheless the younger architects who worked in his office retained a respect and affection for him. Others who knew him well found in him a warm and faithful friend and valued the hospitality dispensed in Hampstead by him and his wife Ursula, who was the miraculously calm centre round which so much turbulence flowed. They had two sons and a daughter.

Like those of many architects with a baroque personality, Goldfinger's buildings were relatively austere and highly disciplined, relying on simple framed construction and well worked-out proportions, and employing a limited range of materials. He was dedicated to his profession, talked of little but architecture and the arts, and of the European scene he knew so well, and always stuck to his guns.

HIS HON JUDGE HOWELLS

His Honour Judge Howells, who died on November 9, at the age of 59, was a respected member of the Wales and Chester Circuit, as a member of the Bar, and, latterly, as a circuit judge.

Derek William Howells was born on October 8, 1928, and educated at Cardiff High School; Bridgend Grammar School; and at London University.

He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1955, and quickly established himself. As an advocate he had few equals. He knew instinctively those points in a case which would carry weight with the jury. He was also a formidable exponent of the art of cross-examination.

On his appointment to the Bench, in 1980, Howells displayed the same common sense and humanity. He was a

courteous and compassionate judge but not one given to sentimentality.

Out of court, he was a generous companion; a man who never did things by halves.

In his youth he had been a keen and able sportsman, particularly in rugby and cricket. In later life he was an accomplished golfer, and won for the Royal Porthcawl Golf Club the trophy competed for by members of every designated "Royal" golf club in the Commonwealth, on the half century celebrations of the Royal Salisbury Golf Club (as it was then called).

He married, in 1965, Anne Griffiths, whose vivaciousness, charm and warmth of character, and whose devotion to him, brought him great happiness. There were no children.

MR JOHN HOARE

Lord Annon writes: John Hoare who died in Paris on November 2, aged 72, made his name as a book-seller, collector of rare books and secretary of the International Food and Wine Society.

He was educated at Stowe and Oriel College, Oxford, but something in his Canadian parentage gave him the spirit to follow his own, rather than a conventional line in life.

He left Oxford after only a year to join Constable's where he made friends with Helen Waddell and Nicholas Bentley.

When the war came he joined the "odd men out" in the Royal Navy of those days, the Fleet Air Arm. Flying a Fulmar to escort Swordfish, he was sent in pursuit of the *Bismarck*. When the Fleet changed course, the aircraft were left to ditch in the Atlantic; he was one of the few to be picked up by a merchant ship miles off course. He wrote an engaging book about what he called his "worm's eye view" of the war.

MR DONALD SADLER

Sir William McCrea writes: Britain owes Donald Sadler (Obituary, November 9) a tremendous debt for his services in peace and war over more than forty years at HM Nautical Almanac Office (NAO).

Had his splendid talents been employed in offices other than public services, where anonymity was generally the rule, he would now be acclaimed as one of the outstanding figures of our times in this country.

Through the Admiralty Computing Service, Sadler played a key part in the setting up of the Deca network of radio beacons for air naviga-

tion, which proved to be a crucial factor in the efficiency of British air operations from D-Day onwards.

After the war he carried through far-reaching developments in the technology and output of the NAO, many of which concerned international cooperation, particularly with Washington.

The greatest contribution made by Sadler to world astronomy was to serve from 1958 to 1964 as General Secretary of the International Astronomical Union. Faced with its growing activities, he contrived a simple, compact administrative structure that has served perfectly ever since.

He had many talents, but his genius was for geniality. Courteous, convivial and irreverent, he had abright satirical eye; and whatever the misfortune, he could set his companions laughing.

He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

PICK OF THE WEEK AT CHRISTIE'S

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For further information about this and other sales in the next week, and for a copy of the monthly sales calendar, please telephone 01-839 2746.



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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

They which are the children of flesh, they are not the children of God: but the children of the promise are counted for the seed. Roman 9:8

BIRTHS

ALLAN - On November 12th, to Joan (nee Gray) and David, a son, Richard Allan Gray, a brother for Caroline and Nicholas.

BROOKER - On November 12th, to Anna and Nick, a sister, Alice Mary Brooker.

ROSE - On November 12th, to Peter and Susan, a daughter, Sarah Rose.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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THE ARTS

History men

Often when trying to come to grips with great minds, television, like many of us, thinks of sitting for the ideas and then goes for the man — or woman. This weekend, however, three different "history men" were put to the test only to have their ideas given a good airing — and a fair hearing.

It was the turn of Hegel and Marx to get the treatment in *The Great Philosophers*

TELEVISION

(BBC2). This series of dialogues has been remarkably successful in explaining a history of very difficult philosophical ideas. This has been largely due to the presenter, Bryan Magee may not be everyone's favourite philosopher, but there is no denying he is an intellectual summarizer of great brilliance. He not only tells us in short (and, if need be, long) what he means, but what those he is interviewing mean.

His choice of philosophers as partners in dialogue has mostly been excellent. Professor Peter Singer was a match for Magee in calm lucidity. What they rightly made clear was the central importance of Hegel's development of the concept of history. Hegel thought the culmination of history was the *Mind* seeing that the world is itself. Modestly, he thought that the embodiment of this end was his mind coming to that conclusion.

Though blessed with a certain acerbic genius, it would be misleading to compare a man of Hegel's stature with Gore Vidal. Vidal may not be America's best novelist, historian, or indeed would-be politician. But in his series of historical novels he has shown his awareness of the crucial importance of history in understanding the world.

And as he demonstrated in *The South Bank Show*, he's also not above taking enlightenment personally. Referring to himself as America's biographer, he declared that if he could not lead his country he would tell his people what had happened to them.

A dove that dares speak its name, Vidal tells them things that are not to everyone's liking, particularly as he gives often better than he gets when it comes to arguing *ad hominem*. But he is a necessary, as well as entertaining, critic of a very dangerous tendency in America: embracing unreason to combat other flawed ideologies — in particular a Christian fundamentalist view of imminent Armageddon which alarmingly Ronald Reagan has on occasion championed.

Truth and knowledge cannot be defended by flitting with ideas which if mouthed by an aunt and not the leader of the free world would make us scour the Yellow Pages for funny farms.

Andrew Hislop

Le Goncourt nouveau est arrivé! Euan Cameron reports on the award today of France's most celebrated literary prize

Of letters and laurels

Shortly after midday today the 10 venerable members of the Académie Goncourt will meet to stir the annual literary bouillabaisse in the most celebrated of Paris's literary restaurants, Chez Drouant in the Place Gallion. From their own room, the *Salon des Goncourts*, at 1pm they will announce the winner of this year's Goncourt Prize, the most important by far of the many French literary prizes and the high point of the literary season.

The Académie Goncourt had its origins in the literary dinners given by the Goncourt brothers, Edmond and Jules, in the Paris of the *belle époque*. Edmond founded the Académie, endowed it with his own money and decreed that it would appoint 10 writers who would meet regularly and among whose tasks would be to award an annual prize of 5,000 francs in memory of his brother, Jules, to a young writer of an exceptional work of fiction.

Subsequent juries have included many of the great names of French literature. Their *esprit de corps* has always been conservative; perhaps out of respect for the naturalist qualities cherished by the founders, they have rarely rewarded experimental or original writing but instead have looked for readability and a novel likely to appeal to a wide public. The jury is an elected one and new members join by invitation following a death or a resignation.

In 1896 the prize money would have supported the winner for several years, today its equivalent is 50 francs, scarcely enough to buy the winner half a bottle of champagne with which to celebrate. Instead it will offer *la gloire*, instant notoriety, and sales of the novel in question that will

make the author rich — and the publisher very well satisfied. Sales of a popular Goncourt winner such as Marguerite Duras' *L'Amant* amount to 920,000 copies in three years, and even a poor one like the 1986 winner, Michel Host's *Valet de Nuit*, sold 200,000.

The system of French literary prizes, however, has for many years been open to suspicion and to derision from those who are outside what is considered to be a self-appointed mafia. The fact is that the various established prizes — Goncourt, Renaudot, Fémina, Médicis, Interallié — have long been dominated by authors published by only three publishing houses: Gallimard, Grasset and Le Seuil, who, it is suspected, have developed a cunning

method of keeping the prizes to themselves.

Out of the 83 winners of the Prix Goncourt since its inception, 74 have been published by one of these three firms. The reason for this, say the detractors, is that there is collusion among the jury — who, with one exception, are all published by one of *la bande des trois*. Worse, many of the jurors for the various prizes are actually employed as editors or readers by these firms. The implied accusation is that they favour novels published by their own houses.

Pierre Belfond, a well respected independent publisher for 25 years, has no illusions. "It's a system that works wonderfully for them. They cut the cake in three and don't want anyone else to

share it. It's admirably organized for there is always one outsider, one 'alibi' publisher included on the shortlist so that they can show their open-mindedness if attacked. It would not matter if it did not represent such a huge financial interest. If I were to win just one of these prizes it would mean a revenue of five million francs, but it's a mafia and we are excluded. It's indecent."

Belfond and the American-owned Robert Laffont are in the forefront of the opposition to the prize system. "The public knows they are not the best books," Belfond says, "and the proof is that they are hardly ever translated into foreign languages." A glance at the post-war winners of the Goncourt shows that he is broadly correct: only Romain Gary, Michel Tournier and

Marguerite Duras have made their mark outside France.

Members of the Académie Goncourt jury naturally deny that the prize is "fixed". Michel Tournier, one of two of the present 10 to have won the prize themselves and a man known for his impartial and unpredictable views, is not impressed by the critics. "What is the Prix Goncourt? Quite simply it is 10 jurors saying in their own way. This is the best novel of the year. Personally I don't feel bound to my own publisher. Nevertheless, if I chose Gallimard to be the publisher of my first novel it was because I was sympathetic to the books that they publish."

In the Goncourt stewpot this year are Marie Cardinal's *Les Grands Désordres*, a novel

about drugs and the young (Grasset); Philippe Le Guillou's *Le Dieu Noir*, to do with the election of a black pope in the 21st century (Mercure de France); Guy Hocquenghem's *Eve*, a sort of genetic science fiction involving AIDS (Albin Michel); *La Nuit Sacrée* by Tahar Ben Jelloun, who is Moroccan and would be the first North African francophone writer to win (Le Seuil); Marie Nimier's *Le Girafe*, a love story about a man who falls in love with a giraffe (Gallimard); and *Les Roses de Plume* by Angelo Rinaldi, a Proustian novel of childhood by the literary critic of *L'Express* (Gallimard).

Four men and two women; four of them from *la bande des trois*. Asked to forecast the winner, I should plump for Tahar Ben Jelloun, who, if he doesn't win the Goncourt, will surely win the other big prize announced simultaneously today, the Prix Renaudot, created to "rectify the faults of the Goncourt".

Turn-of-the-century return

EXHIBITION

The Edwardian Era
Barbican Art Gallery

Many of the artworks included in *The Edwardian Era* (until Feb 7), especially the early sections which cover Edwardian court life, the triumphs of Empire and such, are by painters we have hardly heard of today, and would seldom care to hear much more about. We could hardly be expected to recognise the smooth, impersonal, rather chocolate-boxy work of such as Frederick Morgan and Thomas Binks, who between them produced a memorably kitsch image of *Queen Alexandra with her grandchildren and dogs* (1902). But the general idea is plain for all.

The show is didactic as well as (indeed, rather than) evocative in intention. We are meant to see the superficial splendour, but also the poverty and deprivation which underlay the glamorous surface. Nor is this meant to be a simple black-and-white contrast. If we go round the section devoted to children and family, for instance, we have many different levels of society featured: at one end the rich, with their extensive staffs of maids and nannies to keep the grimmer necessities comfortably distant; at the other the poor children and the basic labour of Albert Rutherston's *Laundry Maids*.

But there is also the great uncharted territory in between, with something like *Open's A Bloomsbury Family* close to dead centre: the large family, evidently comfortably off, but with no servants in attendance, and in a domestic interior which speaks more of relaxation and slight shabbiness than of throwaway luxury.

The trouble is, that these nice distinctions depend very much on a succession of careful balances, and until all the art is in place and properly documented we can scarcely judge of their success. Even with individual works, the background information is often vital. We may admire or not, according to taste, a painting of 1906 by Louisa Starr Canziani if we simply register that it might be the final scene of *Stella Dallas* seen through the eyes of Burne-Jones, but it really is vital that we know also its title. *The Alien*, if we are to grasp why precisely it is there, and relate it to the various agitations about an influx of



Ahead of its time: a detail of Mary Sargent Florence's *Children at Chess* (1910)

aliens at that time. At the Press View this was not clear.

Still, enough of complaints. For those whose interests are more aesthetic than sociological, there is enough and to spare in the way of rarely-seen art. I believe I recognised some old war-horses from the Chantry Bequest which as far as I know have never been put on display since they entered the collection in the 1900s.

Several of the paintings by or about women artists are of outstanding interest: who now as a rule remembers such as Jessie Etchells, painter of a

splendid Post-Impressionist flower-piece, or Mary Sargent Florence, whose boldly-drawn *Children at Chess*, of two young Strachays in 1910, looks amazingly in advance of its time?

We can still be swept away by such triumphant Sargent's as *The Acheson Sisters* (1902) or the gleaming white *Sir Frank Sweetenham* of 1906, which exactly mirror our Eleanora expectations. But at least the show leaves us in no doubt that there was a lot more to the Edwardians than that.

John Russell Taylor

CONCERTS

Takács Quartet
Wigmore Hall

In the eight years since they won the Portsmouth String Quartet Competition, the Takács Quartet have matured into astute, versatile musicians. They are not especially "Hungarian" in style, but their characteristic sound is nevertheless distinctive: rather dark in timbre, exceptionally sonorous in big chordal attacks, compact but assured in expressive gestures.

In Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" Quartet, for instance, the drama was always evident, but often conveyed by subtle means. A sudden withholding of vibrato on the low chords near the first movement's conclusion became, in retrospect, a striking foreshadow of the first appearance of the "Death and the Maiden" tune itself. The nobility of this music was never jeopardised. Even the finale, though taken fast, was so well-controlled that its nervy nuances acquired dignity.

Both here and in a steady if undemonstrative performance of Beethoven's C minor Quartet, Op 18, No 4, there were also occasional moments when the fiddles' intonation rubbed uncomfortably.

However, the players found excellent form for Bartók's Sixth Quartet. Impeccable rapport allowed them to shape the scurrying detail of the first movements into well-contoured paragraphs.

The last movement's elusive mood was beautifully judged, too: the approach was often quite deadpan, but then suddenly surged into passionate rhetoric. And the "special effects" of the middle movements, which are sometimes emphasised so grotesquely that they dictate the atmosphere of the whole work, here seemed integrated into the music's natural vocabulary.

Richard Morrison

Montreal
SO/Dutoit
Barbican

One of the most significant aspects of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra's London concerts is what they were not playing. Neither programme contained any of the French repertoire with which Charles Dutoit and this admirable orchestra first gained fame outside Canada in the early 1980s. It is as if having established their international bridgehead, they won the confidence to diversify their musicianship.

Last night they began with a performance of Strauss's *Don Juan* that was plump with sensuality, sumptuously phrased, magnificent in the notorious entries, and a splendid demonstration of all-round tonal beauty.

Dutoit rightly lingered over the surface beauties, drawing some moments out a little indulgently. No one would begrudge him that pleasure. But the slightly svelte quality deprived passages such as the preparation for the big horn entry and the work's dramatic conclusion of some urgency.

Stravinsky's *Petrushka* had a similar, rather still-life quality. There was little irony or sappiness about the wind solos, and this Shrovetide Fair crowd seemed unusually disciplined and even-tempered, at least until the final few minutes when some magnificent brass playing and a whipped up tempo added much-needed earthiness.

There was, regrettably, little of that quality in Jorge Bolet's sombre playing of Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No.2. If Bruckner had written a piano concerto, one can imagine it sounding like the way Bolet played the outer movements here: at a funeral tempo, he gave the impression that he was bewing his notes out of some musical coalface.

R.M.



Precarious passion: Galina Samsova as Queen Elizabeth

Good Queen Bess

DANCE

Gloriana
Birmingham
Hippodrome

Nobody could claim that Britain's opera *Gloriana* is notable for its dramatic content. Indeed, such plot as there is has shrunk in my memory, perhaps confusedly, to an impression that the Earl of Essex was executed for bursting into Queen Elizabeth's room before she could put her wig on.

Nothing so dramatic happens, I am afraid, in Michael Corder's ballet of the same title, which is based on the composer's concert suite, arranged for a smaller orchestra, but with some extra pieces from the opera added.

As given by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet at Birmingham on Friday, the work reveals itself as a curious hybrid between a suite of dances based on Elizabethan forms, and a confrontation between characters at a moment of historical crisis. Corder has shown himself successful at both genres in other recent creations, but the mixture of the two demonstrates the inadvisability of trying to fit on two stools at once.

Galina Samsova plays the ageing queen with a strength and economy of gesture that hint at passions maintained precariously under control. A motif of sinking repeatedly to one side indicates her frailty and sorrow when forced to punish her favourite.

Joseph Cipolla, as Essex, convincingly reconciles the opportunistic military adventurer and the poet who wrote the lines about the happiness of a secluded, contemplative life which Britten set as a lute song.

That is included in the ballet as a solo for Essex which

Cipolla dances expressively (perhaps the inaudibility of Philip Dennis's words was caused by putting him in the orchestra pit). However starting it with his back to his sovereign would surely not have been accepted at court, even if Corder does want to contrast it with a different entrance for the reprise after he has been sentenced — and maybe even executed; the symbolism grows slightly ambiguous.

Those two have most of the action, but they are surrounded by courtiers who give some mainly lively dances adapted from Elizabethan court entertainments. Among them move figures dressed entirely in black, with skulls instead of faces glimpsed inside their cowls. In spite of their unexpectedly quick, light scurrying gait, the symbolism is obvious enough; I wonder whether Corder was influenced here by the predilections of his designer, Philip Prowse.

The latter provides a characteristic black box for the action in which a few suspended objects (notably an astrolabe and a grid supporting candles) add both atmosphere and visual metaphors. Black, red, white and gold are the colours of the costumes; Elizabeth's plight is indicated, as much as anything else, by the striking trick of transforming her costume of mourning, as one layer after another is ripped off, from glory to mourning, and then to a blood red execution robe. A curiosity is that Essex and several courtiers are given designer's stunts on their faces; perhaps this is to suggest that they are straight back from battle.

I must record a warm reception for the piece, and even more so for the first-rate account of the old showpiece *Paquita*, which ended the evening.

John Percival

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Done to death

RADIO

Had I already been acquainted with the life of Tchaikovsky, *The Mask of Music* (Radio Four, last three Wednesdays) might have been just the thing for me. As it is I left Paul Allen's "Life in Three Movements" not much wiser and a good deal more sand-bagged than when I came in.

At the beginning we found the composer on his deathbed. In his disordered imagination he is on trial for his life, answering for and going back over his triumphs and frequent disasters. At one point he remarks that the dying are supposed to see their whole lives parade before them, "but mine is all over the place." This was exactly the difficulty that I was trying to come to terms with.

But what if the subject of this blockbuster had been a composer whose biography I already knew? Bach, for instance, would I have been any less at sea? Quite probably. What I am certain of, however, is that even then I would not have wanted to hear the entire history set against an almost unbroken river of Bach's music, addicted as I am to it. For this is what happened here — scarcely a word was spoken but there was an instrument or ensemble or a whole orchestra behind it.

On an expansive day, I quite like a small dose of Tchaikovsky and I thought Paul Allen's script exceedingly well written, while John Powell's handling of these elements, his actors and a great amount of sound effect was masterly. But taken as a whole *The Mask of Music* fair beat me about the head.

It was a relief to turn to the considerable restraint of Chikamatsu (Radio Three Sunday), Ian Burton's evoca-

tion of the life of the 18th century founder of the Japanese Bunraku puppet theatre. My own large reservations arose chiefly out of dismal memories of witnessing a Bunraku performance some years back. But I was won over not only by sparseness, but by the excerpts in translation from two of Chikamatsu's plays. These were extraordinarily vivid and persuaded me that what had made that stage performance such a painful experience was not its visual unfamiliarity, but the impossibility of understanding a word that was spoken. For me at least, conditioned to literature, not all the images could make up for that, whereas the mere words delivered by radio at last brought everything to life.

I am as much prey to strange longings as the next man at the sight of a steam locomotive but the dedication of those railway fanatics whom Martin Jenkins followed into North East China for *To China For Steam* (Radio Four, Sunday repeating tomorrow), is way beyond my capacity. Obvious of temperatures of 25 degrees below and a smoke polluted atmosphere, these linersiders, number crunchers and bashers (terms denoting different degrees of railway mania) might have been in a sunlit paradise as they gaped at, photographed and rode on the giant engines which not only run but are still being built in China.

Lloyd Silverthorne as sound engineer had done a marvellously nostalgic job recording all the clanking, hissing and chuffing, but he and his producer knew not to let it go on uninterrupted. In such circumstances an eight wheeler at full power is to be preferred to yet another chunk of fortissimo Tchaikovsky.

David Wade

The toughest match for terror

John Morrison/Facemaker

The RUC's competitive youth work is keeping Ulster's teenagers, Protestant and Catholic, out of court — and out of the paramilitaries' ranks, Naomi May reports

A small boy approached a constable in Republican West Belfast. "I'd like to cut your throat, mister," he told him, "and I'd cut it slowly." Even the young among Ulster's substantial Nationalist minority have an innate hostility to the police.

The IRA's excuse for Enniskillen is that it wasn't children and the elderly they had meant to butcher but the security forces, whom they pick off all the time without much fuss.

Northern Ireland is the most difficult area of the UK to police. Activists among the Nationalists regard all officers — including women and the retired — as "legitimate targets". No other Chief Constable's report opens with a roll of honour for those shot dead on duty: nowhere else does one see "peacekeepers" — police-men's children — playing within the high wire fence that cages the police compound.

All the more remarkable, then, that youth projects set up by the RUC's Ulster Constabulary have reduced juvenile crime rates to a third of the figure for the mainland and are fostering an astonishing, and heartening, relationship of mutual trust between potential young offenders and the police. Today these projects involve about one in three of all teenagers.

The young of Northern Ireland have known nothing but violence, and, with unemployment at 17.9 per cent (9.8 per cent in the rest of the UK), the outlook is grim. In Ulster's ravaged inner cities frustrated teenagers may become more than petty criminals: the attractive machismo of the paramilitary can turn today's delinquent into tomorrow's terrorist.

When the RUC set up their

Community Relations branch in 1970, their intention was to prevent crime and heal sectarian bitterness through a range of "mixed", Protestant and Catholic, activities within the community.

By 1974 the Troubles, once thought a passing upheaval, had become so entrenched that the RUC was forced radically to rethink its strategy. Faced with a terrifying crime rise and a generation they might be unable to police, they set up Juvenile Liaison to target potential offenders. Those found joy-riding or involved in vandalism or fighting, for instance, were to be given a police caution followed by home visits. Women constables, it was found, can more easily befriend the family, but, where the father is absent, the visit is made by a male officer, who provides paternal support. Today only 8 per cent of those cautioned reappear before the courts (national average about 20 per cent).

Andrew Stewart, an RUC officer, introduced me to a boy from Loyalist Shankill who lived in a two-bedroom house with his mother, grandparents, uncle, aunt and three brothers. Prosecuted at the age of 12 for beating up a Catholic, James was later cautioned for theft. "I thought they'd put me away," he said. "I was missing school, burning things, acting the Big Lad. And sniffing glue. The doctors gave me five years. If it hadn't been for Andy, there, I'd be lying dead."

Now 20, although unable to find a job, James uses VTS skills to repair neighbours' houses and hopes to start his own business. Without Andrew Stewart's help he (and many like him) would be slouching between the telly and the pub or, worse, be a tool of the paramilitaries.



Gaining ground: RUC community relations officer Joe McAvoey supervises a team race that promotes leadership, co-operation and fun

Juvenile Liaison has extensive links with youth workers and schools. Officers take classes, and the RUC is unique in employing a full-time teacher to help prepare lessons on alcohol abuse, gangs, personal safety and road sense. The latest initiative is six-form seminars at which youngsters from "both sides" discuss social and law and order problems with members of the RUC. Ironically, these seminars (along with other school and sports projects) have been particularly successful in Enniskillen.

While subtler policing might reform the individual offender, something more positive was needed if age-old sectarian enmity was to be broken down. In 1974 Sergeant MacLean took Protestant and Catholic hooligans from new estates out hiking together. From this modest start came the Ramble Scheme, now annually enjoyed by around 9,000 children. Rambles were followed by summer camps and adventure courses, all vigorously competitive.

Youth work was initially aimed at trouble-makers, but there was a

change of policy after the RUC took joy-riders to the Isle of Man, where they stole the hachway master's car keys, and a "normal" boy was overheard asking, "What crime must I commit to go sailing with the police?" It was decided then to include the well-behaved as well as the delinquent. The focus, however, remains on the latter: tomorrow's terrorist.

Selection of children is on a voluntary basis, the police leaving application forms in youth clubs and schools, which are then signed by the parents, who must agree to

the religious mix. But "rascals" are sought out (with the aid of headmasters and youth leaders), the aim being to get them turned around before they actually commit an offence. The deprived child who has never had a holiday will also be approached. Though some parents are hostile, the majority, even in hard-line areas, are glad to get their children off the streets.

With a ratio of one to six, officers get to know the problems of youngsters in their care. Simon had rebelled against his affluent Catholic background by joining

the Provos and had gone on a Ramble merely to get a rise out of a "pecker". In RUC officer Roy Mullan he met his match: the boy got down to his studies and went to college "across the water"; later, during a vacation, he asked Mullan for a reference so that he could do voluntary work in a youth camp. Far too intelligent for the rank and file, Simon could have become a really dangerous terrorist leader.

Rambles, starting with a five-mile walk, are in four stages of increasing difficulty, the finalists competing for more than 70 police scholarships to Outward Bound courses in England and Wales. Organizers of these courses have been astonished by the good manners, enterprise and leadership skills of the RUC's candidates.

It was once thought enough to exhaust youthful energy through sport, but the emphasis now is also on character-building and problem-solving games. Up in the mountains I saw this year's finalists, who had been made to race as a circus act, grouped in fives with only four feet on the ground. Each in turn, however inept, had to act as leader, while the bolshie who tarked around collapsed his team into the mud. Much laughter resulted from this seemingly ingenuous play for co-operation.

The Irish weather was at its worst: everyone, officers included, had spent three days soaked to the skin. "The police are sadists," said Hannah. "That brute Harry," she pointed, "he got us out of our beds to walk three hours through the dark with a compass. We've all near suffered heart attacks! But I'm dreading going home, so I am, it'll be so dull."

The camp tests endurance under stress, which appeals to those who might otherwise be attracted by the paramilitaries. "Some of them are real hoodlums," said Constable Harry, "but they're great once you get them up here, full of go, always laughing. Back home, of course, they'll return to the old problems, but often they have a new outlook and friends — for the first time from across the sectarian divide."

Fortunes of love

In romance, as in war, Monty was a fierce campaigner — but he still lost to a girl half his age



The victor: Betty, when she said no to Monty — and today

Field Marshal (or Major, as he then was) Montgomery was on a balcony at a hotel in Dinard when he first fell in love. He was 36 at the time, and the love object was 17-year-old Betty Anderson. He decided then and there that he would marry her, and went into battle. It was one of the very few he ever lost. "I did feel," Betty says briskly, 65 years later, "exactly like a military manoeuvre."

Now 82, Betty has revealed herself as the woman Montgomery could not conquer, in a television documentary that shows a new side to the Field Marshal: the man in love. At their first meeting Montgomery invited Betty on to the dance floor with: "Come on, I'm dancing with you now." Betty thought he was "a bit potty, as we used to say, and awfully old."

And then he said: "Now, I've made up my mind that I'm going to marry you." Betty said she was terribly sorry, but she didn't want to marry anybody, she was going to study music.

The Andersons left Dinard and went on a skiing holiday to Switzerland "and when we got to the hotel, who was the first person I should see but

Monty. He had found out where we were going and got there first."

At a fancy dress ball she went as a newspaper boy and talked cockney all evening. "He went as Napoleon, well he would; and I think finally he did realize that I was not at all suitable. But in our party was Betty Carver, a widow with two boys, and I introduced them." Two years later he married Betty Carver and they were very, very happy for 10 years until her death from septicaemia following an insect bite.

Betty herself met her "darling Tom" MacDonald, a sugar planter in India; they were married for 46 blissful years until he died in 1979.

After the war Montgomery received literally thousands of proposals of marriage by post from women who thought he must be lonely. He was. But he chose to be.

It wasn't until a holiday trip to Gstaad in 1945 that

Montgomery found happiness again. There he met a 12-year-old Swiss boy called Lucien Trub with whom he became great friends. Photographs of them skiing and sledding and playing together flew round the world. Headlines carried the darkest implications, but they were without doubt unfounded. True himself testifies to the absolute innocence of the relationship.

Just before I left, Betty got out her photograph album. There were pictures of her looking rakish and unsuitable as the paper boy at the dance. Monty as Napoleon peers rather crossly round the shoulder of someone. "Oh, and look," she said, "here is the skiing holiday. Here's Betty Carver and the boys and look, there we all are setting off. Monty is in the front you see. Always was."

Penny Vincenzi

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Monty in Love and War is on BBC1 on Wednesday at 9.30pm.

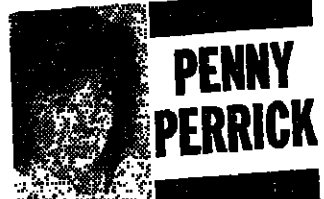
Silence is tarnished

What a pity that enigmas are out of fashion: it is far more restful to be a person of mysterious silences than a skilled conversationalist. But we live in an era when the chattering classes hold sway and one must talk and be talked to or be ostracized as a Mona Lisa-come-lately.

Well, that is what Barry Farber says in his book, *Making People Talk* (Morrow, \$14.95 — not available here), a guide to making conversation; any conversation.

"You may cringe from the awesomeness of it all," he suggests (although in my case it is the awesomeness of it all that brings on the cringes); "but you are a broadcasting station. Everything you say is your 'talk show'. And why shouldn't you have a talk show? Everybody else does."

That's as may be, but several one-person broadcasting stations of my acquaintance could put the manufacture of Mogadon out of business with their blather. They are hopeless at selecting the programmes, telling you in tedious detail about a shop-



PENNY PERRICK

ping trip to the new Debenhams where they chose a new foundation with the aid of a computer and bought an above-the-knee length skirt, while keeping quiet about the fact that they are carrying on with their hairdresser. And you can't switch them off the way you can with Alastair Cooke when he gets too cosily anecdotal.

Farber has some odd suggestions for drawing people out. He thinks that an actress will blossom if you say: "This'll be my big night, Linda, if you can take a minute and tell me what the Method is."

Some of my best friends are actresses, and they couldn't explain what the Method was if their lives depended on it. Anyway, actresses are not a problem, since they always

have something sensational to relate, such as the male lead upstaging them in Weston-super-Mare in 1976.

It is people like chartered accountants, shoe salesmen and electricians who need a little encouragement to tell all, and I am not sure that Farber has found the key to the door. His idea is that you scour joke-books and newspapers for interesting facts, so that you can pronounce that "Danish pastry has nothing to do with Denmark — and in fact in Denmark they call it Wienerbrød, which means Vienna bread."

No wonder it has been put about that silence is golden, a sentiment with which Farber would certainly not agree since he thinks that babbling is beautiful: "Patients have been known to terminate years of psychotherapy after one lift from a stranger at a party, who assumed the burden of making conversation."

If people started recounting 20 things I didn't know about Danish pastries, I think I would need to begin years of psychotherapy. Or better yet, a decade in an enclosed order.

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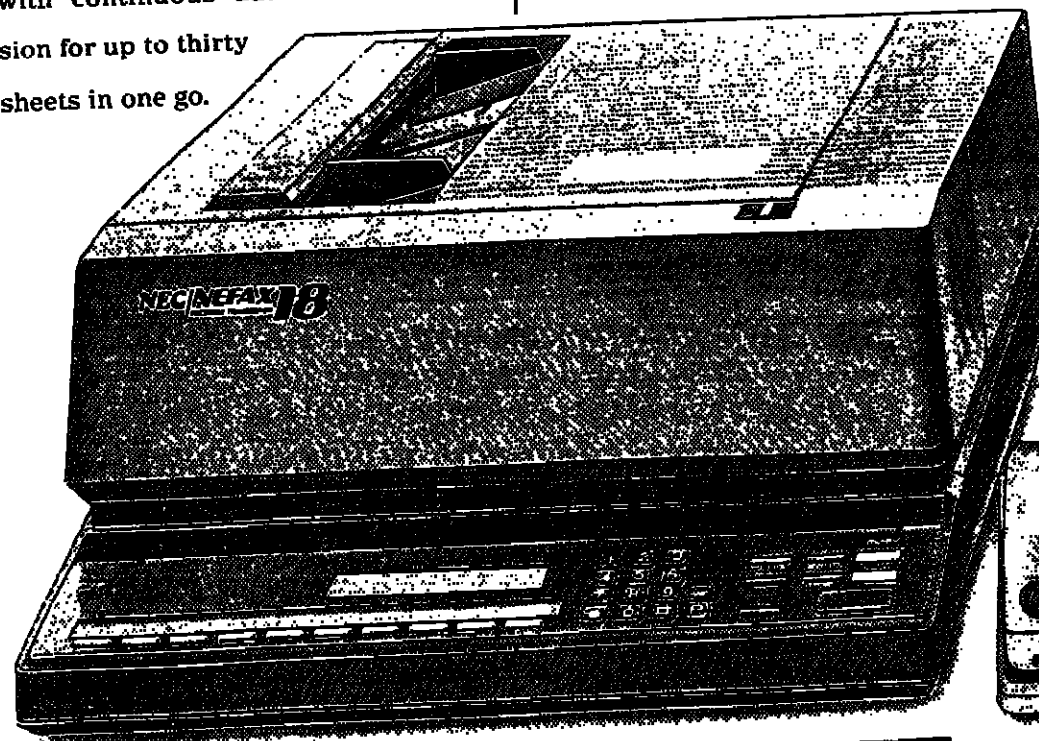
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6.35 Lion Enrol in Councils (b/w).
6.55 Weather.
7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. Includes regional and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
8.40 Open Air. Eamonn Holmes receives viewers' comments on the weekend's television output. 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather followed by Neighbours (r). 9.20 Killy. Robert Killy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on why women rather than men stay faithful to their partner.
10.00 News and weather followed by The Flintstones (r). 10.25 Children's BBC. Andy Crane with programme details and live coverage followed by Play School presented by Carol Chell and Mike Amatt and King Roff (r).
10.55 Five to Eleven. Stan Phillips with a thought for the day 11.00 News and weather followed by Open Air.
12.00 News and weather followed by Daytime Live. Among the guests is Rabbi Lionel Blue who gives advice to viewers with problems. 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Michael Barker. Weather. 1.30 Neighbours. Madege is still trying to discover the identity of her secret admirer; and Shane is caught up in the excitement of the diving competition. 1.50 Going for Gold. European quiz contest.
2.15 Inside. This week the Chief Investigator examines the rise in the theft of cars in the San Francisco area (r). 3.05 Hudson and Halls. The comic cooks prepare Italian recipes. Their guest is Marti Webb.

BBC2

- 9.00** Ceefax 9.15 Daytime on Two: using maths at work 9.35 Introducing new technology 10.00 For four- and five-year olds 10.15 Music: fast and slow 10.40 Thinkabout 11.00 The Channel Tunnel 11.20 Valrus 11.45 Is it a true story? 12.00 The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor 12.30 Examining a major issue of the week 1.00 Bridges 1.20 For the very young 1.50 The Great Fire of London 2.00 News and weather followed by words and pictures.
2.15 Songs of Praise from the Isle of Man (r). 2.50 Children Talking (b/w). Young girls and boys in 1987 talk about their ideas on birth and death to Harold Williamson.
3.00 News and weather followed by American Basketball. The Los Angeles Lakers vs Boston Celtics. 3.50 News, regional news and weather.
4.00 Bazaar. Judi Spiers presents another selection of money- and time-saving ideas 4.30 Noticeboard. Programme news.
4.35 Poldark. Episode four (r).
5.30 Tomorrow's World (r).

BBC1

- 6.00** Film: The Day the Earth Caught Fire (1961, b/w) starring Janet Munro and Leo McKern. Drama about the earth's orbit being threatened by two simultaneous nuclear test explosions. Directed by Val Guest.
7.40 Open Space: Domestic Slavery. A documentary about the pitfalls for Third World domestic servants working in this country for wealthy visitors.
8.10 The Courage to Fail: Does Not Fail. The history of operations to treat breast cancer, first begun in the 1880s by an American surgeon, William Halsted.
9.00 The 1971 starring Woody Allen. Comedy with Allen playing a disillusioned New York office worker who joins a rebel army in a South American state in order to bring a little excitement into his life. Directed by Woody Allen. (Ceefax)
10.20 Arena. A preview of a new series beginning Friday.
10.30 Newsnight 11.15 Weather.
11.20 Teletext presented by Central Cui. Ends at 11.50.

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ITV/LONDON

- 6.00** TV-am introduced by Kay Burley and Richard Keys. News at 6.00 and 6.30; weather at 6.25 and 6.55; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and a children's hour at 6.55.
7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Kay Burley and Mike Morris. Includes news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; and pop music at 7.55. Plus, Jimmy Greaves's television highlights. After Nine examines aromatherapy and bed-time stories for children.
9.25 Thames news headlines.
9.30 Runway. Travel quiz presented by Chris Serle. 10.00 Santa Barbara. 10.25 News headlines 10.30 The Time... The Place... Mike Scott chairs a discussion on a topical subject. Let's Pretend to the tale of the Shogakukan. 10.40 Let's Play in a Band 11.25 Thames news 11.30 Steptacular. The legal rights of parents, stepparents and children 12.00 The Sullivan. Drama series. A comedy series starring Karl Howman as an amorous painter and decorator. (Ceefax)
6.30 Whatever Next... Game show presented by Noel Edmonds.
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Martin Lewis and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather.
9.30 Peasants: Hamming or Helping - the New Babylon Bill. David Lomax investigates the behind-the-scenes activity as the pro and anti bobbies manoeuvre in preparation for the Parliamentary debate on changing Britain's abortion laws.
10.10 A Perfect Spy. A repeat of episode two of the dramatization of John le Carré's novel, shown on Wednesday. (Ceefax)
11.05 Film 87 presented by Barry Norman. Surrender and A Month in the Country are among the films reviewed.
11.35 Micro File 2. Highlights of the recent series of Micro Live.
12.00 Weather.

CHANNEL 4

- 9.30** Schools.
12.00 Business Daily. Business and financial news service presented by Susannah Simons.
12.30 Just 4 Fun. For children.
1.00 Open Exchange. Magazine programme for those involved in open learning. Presented by Eve Pollard, Linnet Spencer and James Whelan.
2.00 The Late Late Show. Dublin's music and chat show presented by Gary Byrne.
3.00 Over Germany. Ian Sellar's autobiographical study of a young Scottish boy who, as a German refugee mother, who goes to Hamburg in the late 1950s to visit his Jewish grandmother.
4.00 Mavis on 4. Mavis Nicholson, in her Comparing Notes item, talks to Sir Frederick Lawton, who was called to the Bar in 1935, and Caroline McKenna who has been a barrister for four years.
4.30 Countdown.
5.00 The Munders (b/w). Vintage American comedy series about a ghoulish family. Starring Fred Gwynne and Yvonne De Carlo.

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Oldies but goldies

TELEVISION CHOICE

Deserted by a wretch of a husband, Jenny, aged 39 and a mother of two, is forced to take a job as warden of an old people's home in the new sitcom Never Say Die (Channel 4, 9.30pm). The writing debut of the actress Lou Wakefield, Never Say Die is partly a vehicle for barbs about perfidious men while attempting to find comic expression for one of the pressing social problems of our time, how to look after the growing number of senior citizens. Jenny succeeds the martinet Mrs Danvers (echoes of Rebecca), who treats the old folk like animals and won't even let them get up in the night and go to the loo. (Ceefax) Jenny tries to operate a more humane regime. "I like old people", she chirps to one of her charges, only to get the retort: "I can't stand old people - I think they are morbid". The point of the series seems to be that in dealing with the elderly, brutality and naïve good



Arthur English and Irene Handl team up in the new comedy series Never Say Die (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

heartedness are equally misplaced. Among those playing the geriatrics are the familiar faces of Arthur English, Charlie Chester and the splendid Irene Handl. But while it is good to see them, they do threaten to take Never Say Die into a broader comic tradition than the socially conscious idiom Lou Wakefield is trying to establish. It remains to be seen how this tension will be resolved. On the evidence of

Peter Waymark

Radio 1

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Respighi (Fountains of Rome). Philadelphia Orchestra (under Muth). Bach (Trio Sonata in C, BWV 1037). Members of the London Baroque under Mediant. Janacek (Lachian dances). Rotterdam PO under Conton.

Radio 2

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Respighi (Fountains of Rome). Philadelphia Orchestra (under Muth). Bach (Trio Sonata in C, BWV 1037). Members of the London Baroque under Mediant. Janacek (Lachian dances). Rotterdam PO under Conton.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Respighi (Fountains of Rome). Philadelphia Orchestra (under Muth). Bach (Trio Sonata in C, BWV 1037). Members of the London Baroque under Mediant. Janacek (Lachian dances). Rotterdam PO under Conton.

WORLD SERVICE

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Respighi (Fountains of Rome). Philadelphia Orchestra (under Muth). Bach (Trio Sonata in C, BWV 1037). Members of the London Baroque under Mediant. Janacek (Lachian dances). Rotterdam PO under Conton.

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GIVE YOUR GRANDCHILDREN DEPOSIT BONDS AND WATCH THEM GROW.

Most children don't pay income tax. A point worth remembering if you're thinking of investing for your grandchild. Local banks and building societies have to take tax off the interest. But with National Savings Deposit Bonds the child will get all the interest with nothing taken off for tax. And at the present interest rate of 10.5 p.a., Deposit Bonds will grow faster for a grandchild who does not pay tax (and other non-taxpayers) than other risk-free investments. Ask at your post office for a leaflet and an application form. Or make a free call on (0800) 100 100 and we'll send them to you.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

175c ANNIVERSARY PACK A FULL LITRE FOR THE RECK 75cl BOTTLE

Our chief accountant won't like this.

To mark 175 years since the formal founding of the village of Aberlour we're offering this special Anniversary Pack containing a full litre of Aberlour for the price of the usual bottle. That means you can afford a few extra rounds for your friends at no extra cost. Indeed, should you have thoughts of keeping the full litre to yourself, be warned; such meanness would have seemed foolhardy to the men who founded Aberlour.

Aberlour Highland Malt is distilled beside the Lour burn which was once believed to require the sacrifice of a life at regular intervals. Even as recently as the founding of the village, the distillers were careful to keep the river appeased, offering it a measure of each new batch of whisky.

The tradition was discontinued with the appointment of the distillery's first accountant - a canny man - though some say that his early end while fishing from a boat was no coincidence.

Needless to say, Anniversary Pack offer yet, so hurry while stocks last.

Aberlour

HIGHLAND MALT OF SINGULAR CHARACTER - EST. 1812

Peter Barkworth reads Siegfried Sassoon (R4, 8.15pm)

Siegfried Sassoon, the poet and memoirist, is in many ways an ideal subject for a one-man show. The autobiographical material is remarkable both for quality and quantity, and the best of the poems seldom stray far from the author's direct experience. The actor Peter Barkworth recently mined this treasure heap for a one-man stage show, and now he has adapted it for radio. Siegfried Sassoon (Radio 4, 8.15pm) is, as its subtitle says, *The Story of the Young Soldier Poet*; it ends when the Great War ends, so we hear nothing of the rest of Sassoon's long life.

This is quite understandable, for nearly all the interest is in his early years. I wish there had been time for more of his pre-war life, but Barkworth had only one hour at his disposal and he rightly concentrates on Sassoon's liberating and liberating wartime experiences. Lingering prose and poetry into a seamless continuum, aided by discreet sound and Elgar's violin concert, the programme - a World Service production - makes engrossing radio. Barkworth is no doubt more plausible as Sassoon when one cannot get that sensitive bank manager's face of his.

Nigel Andrew

Next stop: The white cliffs of Dover

New York: The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 25.20 at 1935.01.

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)
FT 30 Share
1317.1 (+43.1)
FT-SE 100
1678.3 (+57.5)
Bargains
42229 (38258)
USM (Datastream)
138.99 (+2.3)

THE POUND

(Change on week)
US dollar
1.7705 (-0.0120)
W German mark
2.9868 (-0.0007)
Trade-weighted
75.3 (-0.4)

US NOTEBOOK

Americans pay price for their excesses

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The very small drop in the US stock market was the occasion for a number of headlines in small newspapers, big newspapers, and on television and radio. The stock market rose sharply.

Such is the longing in America for an end to the crisis — now more clearly perceived to be related to American over-consumption at both private and governmental levels. As the dollar ceased its precipitous fall, on Thursday and Friday, precious metals prices revived. This presumably suggests the metals markets have concluded a weaker dollar means harsh policy measures and a greater probability of recession.

But recession — or even zero growth — was certainly not indicated by the October retail sales figures which, after stripping out the confusion caused by auto incentive programmes, showed a rise of nearly 1 per cent.

Drugging Americans away from consumption and debt is like pulling a hungry calf off the teat.

Admittedly, the earlier inflation hysteria is now seen to be totally baseless — producer (wholesale) prices fell 0.2 per cent in October, the first fall since July 1986.

As the memory of Black Monday, October 19, recedes, the budget talks in Washington have slowed to a crawl. The politicians' earlier threat is diminishing and "snags" are arising.

Fortunately, the Federal Reserve shows no sign of abandoning the only policy restraint now in effect — its 1987 long-standing clamp on monetary growth. Federal funds, the signal of this policy, were at 6 1/4 per cent on Friday, indicative of a reluctance to give in to craven White House demands.

Mr James Baker's "policy" of devaluation has failed to dent the trade deficit. The deficit with Japan in September — more than \$4.5 billion (\$2.54 billion) — was bigger than in January. The deficit with Taiwan, at \$1.8 billion in September, was nearly twice the deficit with West Germany.

The overall trade deficit fell to \$14.08 billion in September, from \$15.68 billion a month before. One half of the decline was due to a reduction in imports of oil. And the dollar has not been devalued at all on average against the currencies of North and South America and the Asian periphery, excluding Japan, which comprise nearly half US trade.

The policy paralysis in Washington poses the question: "What do we do next?" — a popular puzzle. The only sources of possible adjustment to the trade deficit are the (admittedly very severe) Federal Reserve freeze on money growth, and the after-effects of the market crash.

Central banks and finance ministries in the creditor nations appear to have formulated a possible "grand compromise" — tough US action on the budget in return for cuts in creditors' discount rates.

But as was the case under the failed Louvre Accord, the US shows little or no sign of fulfilling its side of such a bargain. So, in the words of Mr Clayton Yeutter's infamous leak to *The New York Times*, it is a case of "drift, drift, drift".

Another convulsion is brewing.

Another convulsion is brewing.

Reagan cheer for markets

But rally could fade if budget deal disappoints

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The dollar and equity markets are set to receive a boost today from President Reagan's weekend announcement that "fair and enforceable" cuts in the US federal budget deficit of \$80 billion (\$45 billion) over two years will be agreed this week.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will meet two of his Group of Seven counterparts, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany and M Edouard Balladur of France, today, and is likely to press for an early Group of Seven meeting.

But the markets' joy could be short-lived if the budget deal is delayed until close to Friday's deadline, and if there is not an early meeting of the G7 finance ministers to back up the US deficit action.

In the Middle East markets, the dollar rose by nearly a penny to DM1.6950 over the weekend.

The \$80 billion deficit cuts over two years, announced by Mr Reagan in his weekly radio address on Saturday, comprise almost \$32 billion of cuts in the current year, fiscal 1988, and \$45 billion to \$50 billion of reductions next year.

However, the "hard" element of the cuts for 1988 are not much more than the minimum \$23 billion required under the Gramm-Rudman legislation. The deficit cut is thought to comprise \$10 billion of tax increases, \$5 billion of cuts in benefit programmes, including Medicare and farm subsidies, \$4.5 billion of reductions in defence spending, and \$2.5 billion of cuts in spending on domestic programmes such as environment and education.

In addition, there will be one-off elements in the deficit-cutting plan. Rural clerical co-operatives are to be allowed to refinance government loans, providing an inflow of \$5.3 billion, and the Veterans' Administration's loan portfolios are to be sold off for \$1 billion.

"We have had our hopes raised before, but there should be a strong response to this," said Mr Mark Cliffe, economist at Nomura International. "There should be a strong rally in the dollar and the equity markets."

Mr Geoffrey Dennis, economist at James Capel, said: "I'm far from convinced that this is going to be the final plan, but it should provide resilience for the dollar, and allow Wall Street to form a base."

Mr Michael Hughes, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said: "There will be a school of thought which fears that the deficit cut is too big. People will be looking for the Euro-

pean response, and the prospect of co-ordinated interest rate cuts."

Expectations are for a G7 meeting, possibly in London, on November 29. A meeting could take place next weekend, but only if the US budget talks are completed early this week.

There are signs that West German resistance to an early G7 meeting is easing. The government of Dr Helmut Kohl may be prepared to allow the budget deficit to rise above the DM29.5 billion (\$9.8 billion) now planned, by shelving some of the indirect tax increases that were to offset the direct tax cuts. And the Bundesbank may be prepared to trim the discount rate from 3 to 2.5 per cent as part of a G7 agreement to lower interest rates worldwide.

At another meeting, beginning in Paris today, senior finance ministry officials from the 24 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development will meet to discuss the deterioration in the world economic outlook after the stock market crash.

The economists at the OECD are thought to have reduced their forecast for growth in the industrialized countries to around 1.75 per cent for next year, compared with a summer prediction of 2.25 per cent.

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The economists at the OECD are thought to have reduced their forecast for growth in the industrialized countries to around 1.75 per cent for next year, compared with a summer prediction of 2.25 per cent.

Mr Michael Hughes, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said: "There will be a school of thought which fears that the deficit cut is too big. People will be looking for the Euro-

pean response, and the prospect of co-ordinated interest rate cuts."

Expectations are for a G7 meeting, possibly in London, on November 29. A meeting could take place next weekend, but only if the US budget talks are completed early this week.

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Fears mount as Bell Group losses may be hundreds of millions



Holmes & Court: trying to reassure jittery markets

Holmes à Court directors try to calm investors

By Colin Campbell

Executives of Mr Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group in Australia were yesterday trying to calm jittery stock markets in Australia, Britain and the US, saying the group was still sound in spite of the collapse of world stock markets, and that its bankers "are very comfortable" with the position of the group.

Fears for the financial health of the Bell Group have been expressed in all world stock market centres after calculations that the overall paper losses of the Holmes à Court empire now conservatively run into the hundreds of millions. This in turn has fanned speculation that many parts of the Bell Group are now up for sale.

Bell executives in Sydney said the group was in a sound position and contrary to speculation has a positive cash flow. "We are not forced to sell anything," one said.

In London, Standard Chartered — where Mr Holmes à Court is a 14.9 per cent shareholder, and a deputy group chairman of the bank — said that contrary to market suggestions, there had been no talks about his stake or about withdrawing any banking facilities. The next Standard Chartered board meeting is to be held tomorrow.

In stock market terms, Bell's Standard Chartered stake is now worth virtually just half of his original £184 million outlay, with Mr Holmes à Court's 23 million shares now worth £99.6 million.

In view of the especially savage crack taken in the group's home stock market, where in the past four weeks Bell's share price has tumbled from Aus\$11 to Aus\$1.90, would-be buyers of various parts of Mr Holmes à Court's empire have been queuing at his door.

Recently, a proposed Aus\$1 billion (£388.5 million) bond issue by associate company Bell Resources was cancelled at the last minute.

On Friday, Bell reaped £73.5 million in what was seen as a hasty sale of Western Australian properties. Officially, the group said these were "surplus investment properties" and the financial proceeds enhanced an already positive cash flow.

It was confirmed from the US and Australia yesterday that the group's 9.6 per cent stake in Texaco, the oil group, (against which a \$10.5 billion court judgment has just been delivered) is up for sale.

Mr Holmes à Court bought an original 6.4 per cent stake in Standard Chartered in July 1986, and continued building up to the present 14.9 per cent. Standard Chartered once stood at about 766p a share. They are now trading at 433p.

He moved into Sears in July this year when the shares stood at about 174p. They are now 128 1/2p. On July 17 this year, Mr Holmes à Court, via Dewey Warren, stepped into Morgan Grenfell, buying 5.2 per cent. The shares were then 529p. They are now 238p.

Retailers prepare for record Christmas

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's high streets are preparing for a record Christmas sales boom, with nearly 60 per cent of retailers saying they expect November business to be up on last year's bumper conditions.

Figures released today by the Confederation of British Industry indicate that high street traders are heading for their best Christmas.

The CBI said grocers and shops selling shoes and other leather goods reported the best sales increases in October, while grocers and clothing shops were the most optimistic about sales growth in November.

Sales "for the time of the year" were disappointing in the shops in October although they were better than in September. Just under a third of retailers expect to place more orders with suppliers in November than a year ago.

On the wholesaling front, sales volumes slowed in October, having risen 73 per cent in September compared with a year earlier, although wholesalers said sales were better than ever for the time of year. Fifty-seven per cent reported good sales — the highest percentage since the start of the survey in 1985.

The most positive sectors in October and November were wholesalers of durable household goods and food and drink.

Simon says: "No one has the capability of doing it on existing technology. If the response is overwhelming, Sharechecker could become a big part of our profits."

Meanwhile, Marina Developments, the boating and leisure group, is tipped as a "bargain basement" by Kleinwort Greaveson, the broker, in its *USM/Smaller Companies Review* for November. The shares were also hit in the market collapse but held steady at 295p on Friday. They had peaked at 750p earlier this year, after the bid of 125p a share from a consortium, including Local London, in June.

In September, the group announced the acquisition of five marinas from The Rank Organisation for £23.5 million. The marinas ranged from Troon in Scotland through to Woolverstone, near Ipswich, and Hayling Island in Hampshire. The deal was financed by a £37.3 million rights issue with the balance going to pay off the group's outstanding debts.

Mr Luke Johnson, an analyst at Kleinwort, says the shares look cheap and prospects are bright after the deal with Rank. He estimates net assets of 400p a share and is looking for the group to make pretax profits of about £2.5 million this time.

Price of B-Cal 'still £237m'

By Our City Staff

Sir Adam Thomson, the chairman of British Caledonian, yesterday made clear that he expected British Airways to start this week's merger talks between the two airlines with the same £237 million price package that was originally offered in July.

However, Lord King, the chairman of BA, is likely to come to the negotiating table prepared to offer something in the £125 million to £150 million range. BA will cite changed circumstances — notably the revised proposals concerning domestic routes — thus setting the scene for what is likely to be the first of many hard bargaining sessions over the next three weeks.

Last week, when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission ruled that a takeover would not be against the public interest — thus allowing

merger talks to go ahead — both sides were coy about the financial terms.

But yesterday Sir Adam said, on Channel 4's *The Business Programme*, "I think it is the right thing to do — to suggest that they come back from where they were before."

Sir Adam said that if BA's terms were not satisfactory, then British Caledonian had "a meaningful alternative," adding that B-Cal was now involved in "serious discussions" with a number of European airlines.

"What has happened over the past few weeks is that the European airlines with which we have been negotiating seriously have come forward with more practical propositions," he said.

He added that he thought it would be possible to have a foreign investment up to a

certain percentage, so long as that investment did not control the airline.

Although the MMC ruled that B-Cal's British and Channel Island licences would be surrendered — and therefore made open for fresh tenders from all parties — industry sources suggest that B-Cal's loss-making domestic licences are only of value as feeders to airlines with extensive international routes.

Lord King remains determined to press ahead with his takeover plan, and is anxious that it be concluded as soon as possible.

But price remains a hurdle. At the time of the original proposals one fund manager commented that £237 million was a high price for BA to pay, and that B-Cal had done an excellent deal to sell assets worth £97 million for £237 million.

Eurotunnel confirmation today

By Our City Staff

Mr Alastair Morton, the co-chairman of Eurotunnel, is expected to confirm later today that the last effective obstacle to the cross-Channel link between England and France has been cleared, and that the multi-billion pound project can go ahead.

The project will later this morning have the guarantees of City underwriters that they will subscribe the final £770 million piece of the financial jigsaw should there be any shortfall in the public offer of shares.

The underwriting agreement goes "live" this morning, and is expected to close within hours, given the high level of investment interest already expressed by the City.

The successful completion of the underwriting agreement, and the warm reception



Morton: to give go-ahead

afforded it by City institutions and pension funds — as well as several individuals — will see the Eurotunnel project move into the home straight after weeks of uncertainty.

One of the larger individual sub-underwriters and potential shareholders in the project is Mr Robert Maxwell, the publishing tycoon, whose pri-

vately-controlled Pergamon group and group pension fund have backed the Eurotunnel project with vigour.

The recent stock market shakeout, and the widespread disappointment at the fall in share prices of the various popular issues for which many first-time investors have recently applied, had earlier cast doubts on the likely level of public interest.

However, Eurotunnel executives have been arguing their case on both sides of the Channel in recent weeks, and the generous perks offered to potential investors are likely to encourage a strong public demand as application lists for shares open.

Application lists for the shares — which, it is generally understood, will be offered at 350p each — will remain open until November 27.

USM REVIEW

CCF cashes in on market moves

By Michael Clark

CCF Group, the financial software company, which used to be known as Consultants (Computer & Financial), was a casualty of the recent stock market crash, with the price tumbling from 470p on Black Monday to close last Friday at 245p.

But judging by the group's latest venture, Mr Tim Simon, the chairman and managing director, believes fluctuations in the stock market could spell success for the group over the next few years.

Sharechecker is a new price-monitoring service which has been developed by CCF and is available to stockbrokers, fund managers and the serious private investor.

The client telephones CCF with a list of shares, or even indexes, he or she wants monitored, and the type of information required: such as when the Imperial Chemical Industries share price hits £12 again, or if the FT-SE 100 index fluctuates by more than 1 per cent either way.

The client is then issued with an ordinary radio-paging device, and receives a message from CCF when the personal level of investment criteria is reached.

Mr Simon says: "Sharechecker is

really aimed at the professional investor. We have talked to a number of people and have already received a fantastic response."

The service is not only available, however, to the busy professional constantly on the move. "Our market splits into two. On the one hand you have stockbrokers and fund managers and, on the other, the active private investor, including company chairmen," Mr Simon adds.

The service costs £60 a month to monitor an average of three items, which

Prices ————— 31 includes the rental of the radio-pager. But that falls to £50 if the client decides to buy the radio-pager, for about £300, or already owns one.

The system is already operating in the London area and should be available nationally early in the New Year.

Mr Simon says that the radio-paging companies are discussing proposals to join forces and extend their service to the rest of Europe. This would also enable Sharechecker to expand its scope of operations.

"The basic technology could be applied to all sorts of items, including horse racing and general news items," Mr

Simon says. "No one has the capability of doing it on existing technology."

"If the response is overwhelming, Sharechecker could become a big part of our profits."

Meanwhile, Marina Developments, the boating and leisure group, is tipped as a "bargain basement" by Kleinwort Greaveson, the broker, in its *USM/Smaller Companies Review* for November. The shares were also hit in the market collapse but held steady at 295p on Friday. They had peaked at 750p earlier this year, after the bid of 125p a share from a consortium, including Local London, in June.

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ANALYSIS

Cash dash puts Opec on spot

At the start of this year, the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries was still consolidating its official price structure around the \$18 benchmark. The oil price collapse of the previous year had taught the cartel a sharp lesson, and it had to exercise extreme production discipline in the first half of this year to bring supply and demand back into balance.

As ever, holding back supply had the desired effect and crude oil prices edged up over the first two quarters of the year. So successful was Opec in regaining credibility that there was talk of it soon being in a position to raise its official price from \$18 a barrel to \$20 or even more.

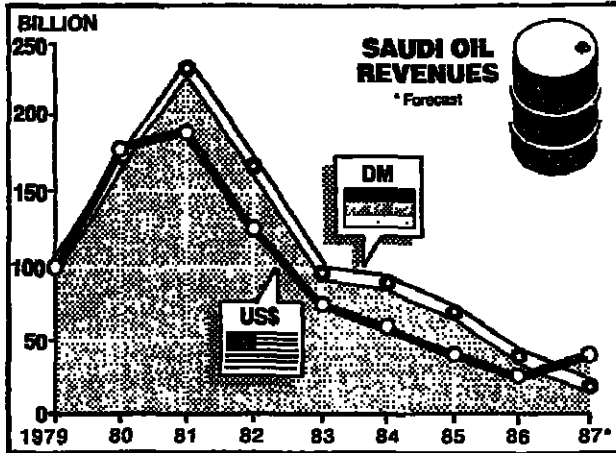
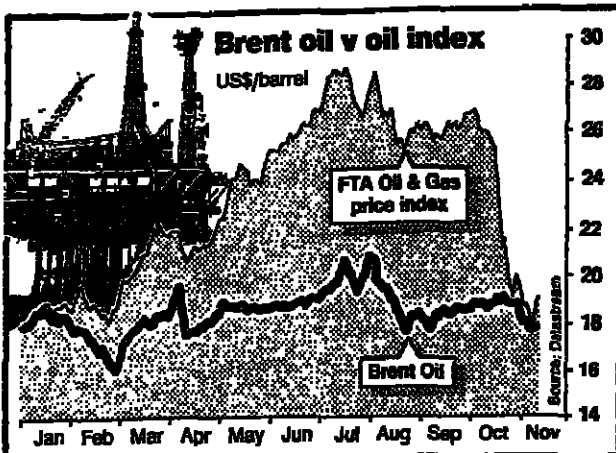
But the same production discipline which had stabilized prices caused total revenues of Opec members to fall. The impact on members' purses was bad enough, but was exaggerated by the slumping US dollar.

Opec's revenues from oil exports are designated in US dollars, but less than 15 per cent of their imports come from the US. Nearly a quarter come from Japan and about a third from Europe. As an illustration, the chart shows the impact of the changing value of the mark on Saudi Arabia's revenues. If the Saudis produce their 4.3 million barrels a day quota this year and sell it for \$18 a barrel, their revenues will be more than last year in dollar terms, but less in marks. The same is true of most other European currencies and the yen.

In sterling terms, an \$18 barrel was worth £12.20 at the start of the year. Today, its value has fallen to £10.30.

As Opec moved deeper into the red in the first half of this year, the need for additional revenues became harder to ignore. When prices firmed towards the end of the second quarter, many producers responded by cheating to push up their sales volumes.

Fortunately for Opec, it was around this time that hostilities



Flood that threatens to engulf oil talks

The background to the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries' next meeting, planned for December 9, is looking particularly inauspicious. While some City analysts cling to the belief that Opec can lever official prices up from \$18 (£10.30) a barrel to \$20 a barrel, the market is decidedly rocky.

Opec is in any case not united on the desirability of a \$20 oil price. Most im-

portantly, Saudi Arabia's public stance is for a maintained \$18 price, despite its current account crisis. Without the acquiescence of the Saudis, higher official selling prices are a non-starter.

The Saudis are likely to be mindful of the Americans' desire to maintain the \$18 status quo, at least in part because of the US role in the Gulf. The US fears higher oil prices which can only intensify

the recessionary pressures. From the Saudi's viewpoint, the greater the recession, the less demand is likely to be for oil.

A lower oil price will further hurt the US's already wounded oil industry, making it even more dependent on imported oil.

But perhaps the most compelling reason why Opec will be unlikely to raise the oil price is that the fundamentals

of the oil market are looking increasingly sickly.

Oil has been washing into the Atlantic and Caribbean refining and storage centres since tension in the Gulf began to mount at the end of the summer. Storage tanks have been filling up and still the oil keeps coming. Producers have been discounting prices to boost volumes and all of a sudden, spot prices look very vulnerable.

theory, as easy to sustain as a consensus of \$18.

But Opec has an enormous psychological hurdle to overcome to reach \$20. It could only be done if the cartel first firmed up the market by severely cutting production for long enough to reduce stocks to more manageable levels.

But Opec's dash for cash in the last few months has put paid to that. Instead of seeing spot prices in the range of \$18 to \$21 a barrel this winter, a more likely range is \$15 to \$18.

The only hope for making higher oil prices stick at this stage is a flare-up in the Gulf, but of such magnitude that it cuts supplies to Europe and the US. That and a cold winter might stop a serious weakening of spot prices in January. It is hard to see what else will.

Carol Ferguson

Mild recession would not cut rates sharply

The extreme volatility of financial markets over the past few weeks has caused enormous difficulties for economic forecasters. Seemingly fundamental market moves have taken place in a matter of hours. This has led, in our opinion, to extreme projections for interest rates and bond yields.

Only a week ago some felt there was no floor to short-term interest rates, and forecasts of 6-7 per cent base rates were common. The optimists argued that if there was a US budget agreement, this would be followed by a successful Group of Seven meeting, including interest rate cuts. If, however, there was no budget agreement, rates would have to fall anyway on the back of a weak dollar and falling equities.

Sentiment changed last week as the view emerged that equities had turned and base rate cuts would not be forthcoming. Behind the turbulence in the markets and the rapidly changing forecasts, the key question remains whether or not the US economy is likely to enter a recession.

We believe this question was responsible for the stock market crash in the first place. Wall Street caught hold of two ideas. One, that the Reagan Administration no longer had a coherent economic policy; two, that a severe recession in the US was on its way, sooner rather than later, if nothing was done. The only course of action was to sell equities. Hence, the importance of the budget talks is whether the US authorities can ease the American economy into a period of slow growth in order to avoid the horror of a full-blown recession.

The original argument for recession ran thus: the American consumer, who accounts for two thirds of GNP, was becoming more and more debt-ridden. Consumer debt as a proportion of disposable income, at just under 19 per cent, had already surpassed by some way the levels of the previous peak in 1979, and consumers were taking on more debt via home equity loans not included in that calculation. Real personal disposable income was growing too slowly to maintain consumption growth without further falls in the savings ratio, which had now reached rock bottom. Thus, consumption had to slow.

Interest rates were high and rising over the summer, owing to fears of inflation and the need to persuade overseas investors to purchase US Treasury bonds. Hence, residential investment (already weak from tax reforms) would decline. Higher interest rates were also bad for non-residential capital expenditure, which was looking fragile in any

case. This was partly because of soggy domestic demand and partly because the stimulus from dollar depreciation was weakening owing to the Louvre Accord.

Government spending was being constrained by the Gramm-Rudman legislation and the attempt to hold the budget deficit in check. Finally, the contribution to growth from net exports would be diminishing, also because of the stabilization of the dollar.

The clincher was the policy inconsistency implied by the twin deficits. If action was not taken by the authorities, then the market envisaged a situation where interest rates would have to rise to support an increasingly weak dollar, and attract foreign capital to fund a federal deficit which was still too high. Prognosis: recession by early 1989.

So much for the story before Black Monday. The fear now is of recession immediately, and much attention has focused in particular upon the "wealth effect". One in four households in America is reckoned to hold equities, either directly or through mutual funds. After the drop in share values these households find their net worth considerably reduced and may cut back on non-essential expenditures.

One regional Federal Reserve Bank has estimated that there is a 7 per cent linkage — that is, there will be a \$70 billion (£40 billion) fall in consumption as a result of the \$1,000 billion wiped off Wall Street's capitalization. We would put the effect as being much smaller, probably nearer \$30 billion.

We have three reasons. One, no economic model has ever had to cope with a shock of this size before. Econometrics let us down when oil prices plummeted from \$30 per barrel to \$10, by producing grossly optimistic projections. It threatens to do the opposite on this occasion.

Two, the sharp fall in Wall Street share prices has only wiped out this year's gains. The gains of the previous four years of the bull run are still intact. The investor who bought stocks in 1982 is still sitting on gains of 150 per cent. If equities now find stability or fall only modestly from these levels, then the effect on consumers could be unfortunate but not disastrous.

Three, the link between equity prices and consumption seems to work better when equities are rising than when they are falling. The Wall Street bull runs of 1975 and 1982 coincided with surges in real consumption growth.

However, falls in share prices (or even just slower

increases) do not seem to be necessarily accompanied by declines in consumption growth. This is not to deny the "wealth effect", but to say that the relationship may not be as precise as some suggest.

We believe, therefore, that concentrating too much attention on the "wealth effect" would be unwise. A far more reliable relationship is that between real personal disposable income and consumption.

Our view of US growth over the next 18 months is based upon the following assumptions: a "successful outcome" to the US federal budget deficit reduction talks, which restores some confidence to the financial markets; the Federal Reserve operates an easy money policy; G7 co-operation, plus some bullying from the Americans, maintains domestic demand elsewhere; and the US authorities achieve a managed depreciation of the dollar, by say 10 per cent over the next year.

The consequence of those assumptions would be depressed private consumption and government spending, but stronger net exports and capital expenditure (both residential and non-residential). The idea that slower domestic demand growth would mean a larger contribution from net exports to GNP growth is one that perhaps deserves more attention.

To return to our original scenario, the same dangers are present, but action has been taken to achieve a "soft landing" rather than imminent recession. Prognosis: a growth "pause" now and a definite slowdown in growth in late 1988-early 1989, but not uncontrolled disaster. Our forecast is for growth of nearly 2 per cent in 1988.

On this basis we do not expect to see drastic moves to lower short-term rates worldwide. The scope in West Germany and Japan is limited, and G7 cuts over the next month or so will almost certainly be the last. Bond yields should move lower, but setbacks will occur as signs of a slowdown in growth take longer to emerge than the markets currently discount.

As for the short term, we believe the recent setback in the gilt market has gone far enough. A renewed rally in gilts is likely. However, based on a further fall in real yields to 3½ per cent, inflation of 4-4½ per cent and a risk premium of 1 per cent, the underlying level of long gilt yields remains about 8½-9 per cent.

Dick Howard
David Wileman

Capel-Cure Myers
ANZ Merchant Bank

Record demand for platinum

By Colin Campbell

Demand for platinum and its associated metals — which have wide industrial and medical uses, and have traditionally shared gold's role as an investment hedge — is set to outstrip supply for the third year running, according to Johnson Matthey, the metals and refining group.

In *Platinum 1987*, its interim review, Johnson Matthey suggests that Western demand will this year top the 3 million ounce mark for the first time, leaving a shortfall of between 60,000 and 70,000 ounces.

It also asserts that, despite the recent shakeout in all precious metal prices, platinum has established itself with private investors, and that in the short term a price

range of \$520 to \$620 (£294 to £350) an ounce is possible.

Platinum 1987 notes that Japanese investors and speculators have become substantial buyers of platinum, particularly as a result of recent currency movements, and that Japan is likely to import a near-record 1.45 million ounces of platinum this year.

Japanese jewellery demand has been assisted by the promotion of diamonds in the Far East by De Beers, and the concept of platinum jewellery for men is a small, but growing, segment of the market.

Investment sentiment for platinum has been dented in recent months by the announcement of expansion plans by existing producers and the development plans of other

mining houses, fanning fears of eventual over-production.

However, Mr Geoff Robson, the editor of the review, says it will be some time before new supplies hit the market and make an impact on the demand-supply equation.

Meanwhile, demand for autocatalyst use remains reasonably healthy and is still the largest single demand sector. There is also fundamental strength within the jewellery industry.

Growth within the United States car market has been interrupted by a deterioration in that country's domestic car market, but there remains steady growth prospects for the use of platinum in the electronics and glass industries.

Potentially weak areas include the chemical and petroleum sectors, the review adds.

As has been evident in the other precious metals in which it trades, the Soviet Union (after South Africa, the world's largest producer of platinum group metals) continues to act responsibly in its marketing policies, and little change from the 1986 pattern is expected in Soviet sales.

Last year an estimated 290,000 ounces were sold by the USSR.

In the field of investment, sharply reduced demand for small bars and coins from long-term investors in the US has been heavily outweighed by purchases of larger denominations in Japan, the review says.

Redifon in £10m deal with JAL

From David Watts, Tokyo

Executives of Japan Air Lines will fly to Britain later this month to finalize a contract for the supply of two Redifon flight simulators, worth more than £10 million.

The simulators — one basic and the other a full-flight model with visual representation of actual flight situations — are the latest in a series of purchases by the airline from the Crawley, Sussex, company.

The simulators will be used in training crews for the new Boeing 747-400, which JAL has ordered for delivery from August 1989. The 747-400s will have a state-of-the-art flight deck which will require fewer crew.

The order follows a disappointment for Rolls-Royce, which had hoped to supply the engines for JAL's initial batch of five 747-400s, but was narrowly beaten to the order by General Electric.

Argentina 'will not freeze debt'

Buenos Aires (Reuters) — President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina told a weekend news conference that he once considered a freeze on payments of his country's \$54 billion (£30.6 billion) debt but had discarded the idea.

He said: Argentina was not thinking of declaring a unilateral moratorium on the debt.

President Alfonsín said the International Monetary Fund's reluctance to grant new loans to Argentina had once prompted the government to consider a suspension on debt payments, although he did not specify when.

He also said he would not bow to pressure from political opposition leaders and trade unions to replace Señor Juan Sourrouille, the economy minister, adding that he hoped his present cabinet would stay on until his term ended in 1989.

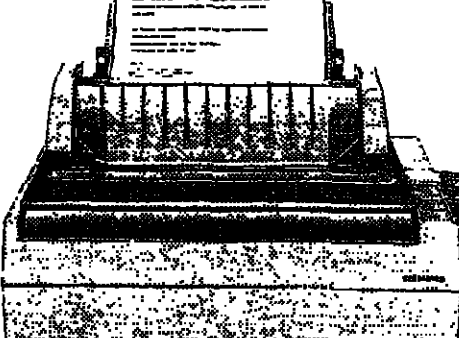
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SKF

Interim statement

Group sales for the nine months ended September 30th, 1987 amounted to 14,437 million Swedish kronor (MSkr), an increase of 922 million compared with sales in the corresponding period of 1986. Income after financial income and expense rose from 1,053 million in the 1986 period to 1,090 million in 1987.

| | Jan/Sept 86 | Jan/Sept 87 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Sales (MSkr) | 13,515 | 14,437 |
| Operating income after depreciation (MSkr) | 1,058 | 1,078 |
| Income after financial income and expense (MSkr) | 1,053 | 1,090 |
| Capital expenditure (MSkr) | 596 | 734 |
| Average number of employees | 41,442 | 43,353 |

SKF maintained its position well in a bearings market in which the trend of total volume increased. However, overcapacity in the industry continued to cause strong pressure on prices.

Deliveries to the automotive industry, which were characterised by large volumes at depressed prices, developed more rapidly than the average.

In West Germany, the strong Deutschmark hampered the country's export industry in particular, with a resulting negative impact on SKF's business. Exports from Italy were also affected adversely by the trend of the currency market in that country.

SKF continued to strengthen its position gradually in the North American market, where Group sales and earnings both improved. Group operations developed favourably in Latin America, India and the Asia Pacific area.

Net income for the period was equal to earnings per share of 23.75 Skr (24.00).

Capital expenditure for property, plant and equipment amounted to 734 MSkr (596).

Aktiebolaget SKF, S-415 50 GÖTEBORG, Sweden

Lack of materials and trained workers hits thriving builders

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

More private houses, offices, shops and factories are being built in Britain than at any time since the early 1970s. But there is a growing shortage of skilled workers to build them, the Building Employers Confederation says today.

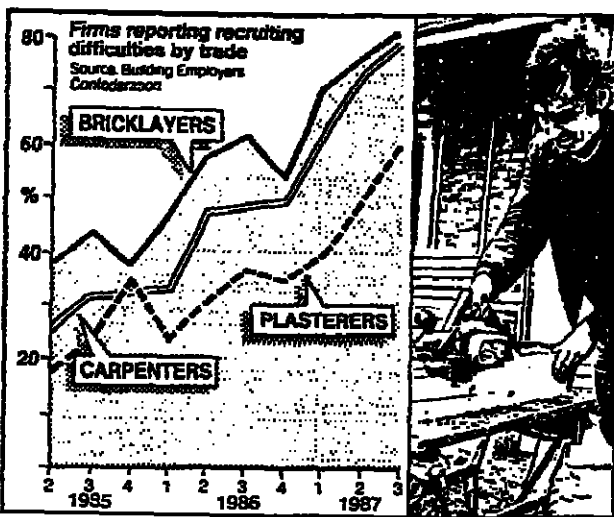
And while business is booming for the builders, prices are rising, material shortages are growing and builders' profit margins are being hit by sharply increased labour costs.

Common bricks, and other products such as sanitaryware and ironmongery, are in short supply in some areas, and significant numbers of builders are facing delays of a month or more in material deliveries.

The BEC's latest quarterly workload survey paints a mixed picture of the "most buoyant" business conditions ever recorded - led by a boom in the private industrial and commercial market, but tempered by frustrating bottlenecks. Mr John Parsons, the BEC president and a West Country builder, said there were now signs of the building business overheating in some areas.

While the industry dismisses stories of busloads of

SKILL SHORTAGES



skilled building workers being imported from the depressed regions into the over-stretched South-east, there is clear evidence that building work throughout the country is being held up by a lack of trained workers.

Bricklayers are in the shortest supply, followed by carpenters and plasterers, and employers in some areas are paying up to four times the negotiated minimum rates for skilled workers. This has meant that some skilled building workers are being paid up

to £500 a week - with temporary living accommodation thrown in - by builders facing pressure to complete fixed-price contracts on time.

In the London area more than 90 per cent of builders report difficulties in finding skilled tradesmen, with similar figures recorded in southern and western regions. Forty-three per cent of all builders expect to be increasing the number of workers in the coming three months. Scotland now appears to be the only region where there is

an adequate supply of tradesmen.

Mr Parsons said there was little evidence yet that the recent stock market crash would affect the industry. "It will be the best part of a year before projects are given second thoughts. But unlike the 1970s, when assets were valued too highly and the crash hit everybody, builders are today trading profitably."

The latest survey shows, says the BEC, that "the building industry has had its best summer since the early 1970s". A total of 71 per cent of the 600 builders covered by the survey anticipate an increase in their workload this year.

More than 60 per cent report that they are working at full or nearly-full capacity, and seven of the 11 survey regions and national contractors report that members are working at capacity.

The proportion of builders reporting new inquiries has risen from 38 per cent in June to 48 per cent in September, suggesting, says the BEC, that the summer was not a "one-off affair".

Buoyant trading conditions are leading to higher tender prices, with 55 per cent of builders expecting an increase over the next quarter.

Jaguar keeps faith in US

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

Jaguar said yesterday it had no plans to revise its sales outlook for the American market as its West German rival, Porsche, has done.

"While we are in no way complacent, and we are keeping a watchful eye on the market, we see no reason to change our sales forecast for the next year in the US," a Jaguar spokesman said.

Herr Peter Schutz, the Porsche chairman, had recently told journalists that despite the fear of lower US sales, future production of sports cars would remain between 45,000 and 55,000. But news that US sales had fallen by 30 per cent forced the company to announce on Friday that output would be cut to about 40,000 cars in the current year, compared with 50,700 for 1986-87.

While BMW and Mercedes mull over October sales figures for America revealing losses of 11 per cent and 26 per cent respectively, Jaguar appears to be in a fortunate position.

The West German manufacturers were burdened with rising costs even before the Wall Street crash of October 19. By contrast, Jaguar, though heavily dependent upon US sales, has been struggling to meet strong demand for its new XJ6 model.

Sales in North America will fall several hundred short of the 24,464 sales for 1986 because of the shortage of supply from the Coventry factory. Supply will also dictate that US registrations do not rise above 28,000 in 1988. A successful new model and undersupply have been in Jaguar's favour so far.

The North-east of America was clearly the region most affected in the short term by the crash. Mr Frank DiPierri, sales manager for Hemmell Motors, Long Island, Jaguar's biggest US dealer, said: "The crash has had very little effect, maybe one or two cancellations, but I have 145 orders for new Jaguars." American Jaguar owners have an average income of \$205,000 (£116,000) and the dealer stressed: "People with money always have money."

Fears about the effect of the weak dollar and possibly lower demand have caused SG Warburg to cut its 1988 profit forecast for Jaguar from £135 million to £126 million. The broker believes the 1987 profits could be trimmed by £6 million to £104 million.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Cutting the US budget deficit is not enough

Before the stock market crash Nigel Lawson told the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund that the Group of Seven countries must see there was "no persistent inflationary (or for that matter deflationary) bias for the group as a whole." Looked at from the other side of Black Monday the emphasis needs to be reversed. The crucial task of the G7 meeting which is expected to follow an agreement on cutting the United States budget deficit is to avoid a world recession. Worries about inflation are secondary.

Friday is the deadline for agreement on measures to cut the US deficit if the somewhat crude machinery of the revised Gramm-Rudman Act is to be kept in its box. Ironically, in strict economic terms the need for the cut has lessened just as political pressures seem likely at last to bring it about. Because of the fall in stock market prices, Americans will want to rebuild some of their savings next year - perhaps by as much as \$50 billion according to Morgan Grenfell. This will make it easier to fund the deficit without relying heavily on inflows of capital from abroad. At the same time less income will be available for consumer spending, so imports may fall back, improving America's other deficit, on trade.

Although the urgency of a cut in the US budget deficit may now be less, the need for it has not disappeared. The problem with the deficit is not so much its size - in relation to the size of the economy Italy's, for instance, is about four times as big - but the disinclination of Americans to save enough. Although the crash is likely to increase the rate of saving there will be a continuing mismatch between saving and borrowing.

Apart from this a cut in the deficit has now acquired a significance in markets well beyond its economic rationale. Cutting the deficit has become a touchstone of President Reagan's political will to tackle the problems confronting him. That is why the markets are demanding that the Administration and Congress agree on a larger deficit reduction than the \$23 billion already provided for in the revised Gramm-Rudman Act and a reduction which is achieved partly by tax increases. By grasping these nettles the Administration can show its determination.

Even after any likely cut the deficit is almost certain to rise next year. After falling from \$220 billion in fiscal 1986 to \$148 billion in fiscal 1987 which ended in September, the baseline for the current year was put by the Congressional Budget Office before the stock market collapse at around \$183 billion. Slower growth next year will now reduce tax revenues and raise benefit payments, leading to a bigger deficit still.

But cutting the US budget deficit will not solve all the problems. The greater

responsibility lies with participants at the G7 meeting which will follow - perhaps as early as the weekend after next. If the US undertakes a measure of deflation then it is even more important than before that the countries in balance of payments surplus, Japan and West Germany, complement that by reflation their own economies. Before the crash the prime importance of containing inflation placed the emphasis on US action on the deficit. After the crash the immediate problem is to avoid recession which puts the onus on the surplus countries to reflate.

Judging by recent statements from Tokyo and Bonn this message does not appear to have been received by the Japanese and Germans. In the immediate aftermath of the fall in share prices both governments of the surplus nations reacted in textbook manner by supplying money markets with liquidity and letting interest rates fall. Since then there has been little indication that they are prepared to follow this with cuts in the discount rate, and fiscal relaxation.

On Friday, for instance, the governor of the Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita, said there was "no plan at all" to cut the Japanese discount rate. And the West German government has consistently rejected the idea of increasing or bringing forward the tax cuts already planned. Government borrowing is now rising in Germany, as spending overruns and corporation tax receipts slow down, and this is causing concern.

There are limits to what can be expected from a G7 meeting. The Japanese government cannot take its budgetary decisions at an international meeting of finance ministers before the domestic budgetary process next month.

Likewise the Bundesbank will not set new monetary targets ahead of the appointed time shortly before Christmas. But it is important that the strongest possible commitments are made if a meeting is not to prove counter-productive in terms of market confidence.

The meeting will also reaffirm the policy of exchange rate stability, while "devaluing" the unspoken target ranges. As part of the drive for renewed stability there will be strong pressure on the Americans for a greater commitment to supporting the dollar. Stable exchange rates are still desirable, even if the conclusion at February's meeting in the Louvre palace that rates then were in line with fundamentals has proved premature. Whether a commitment to stability at present lower levels for the dollar will be taken seriously by the markets after recent events depends very much on the extent of the policy actions taken or pledged by the big three.

Rodney Lord
Economics Editor

Fast track to a fine investment

By Our Motor Industry Correspondent

A hand-built Ferrari or Porsche, which can travel above 190 mph and costs more than £150,000, is fast becoming an unrivalled investment, with businessmen competing against wealthy car enthusiasts for ownership of the limited-edition supercars.

Such is the interest that an informal futures market has developed, with one Porsche 959 reputedly having been sold three times already in Britain, in spite of delivery in late spring 1988.

Herr Peter Schutz, Porsche's chairman, said: "Owning a Porsche 959 is a better investment than the stock market."

In West Germany, fewer than 40 959s have been delivered, yet the "second-hand" value is more than double the £155,000 asking price.

Porsche is being sued by an Austrian, angry at being struck off the order list when the company discovered he planned to sell for a handsome profit quickly after delivery. In Britain, the 13 would-be owners of 959s have been vetted and deemed suitable by virtue of already owning a



High-speed appreciation: a 190-mph Porsche 959 doubles its £155,000 value before delivery

£54,000 Porsche 911 Turbo.

The rarefied market for top sports cars has developed in the past two years as Porsche, Ferrari and Aston Martin have built a strictly limited number of specially developed cars for racing. These models' value has accelerated because they will never go into everyday production.

Ferrari built only 200 GTO models selling for £75,000, yet they are now changing hands at up to £200,000. It recently announced plans to build 400

F40 sports cars and already there are 150 British orders for an allocation of 35 cars.

In 1985 Aston Martin had nothing more than a sketch of a new Italian Zagato-bodied sports car, yet within months 50 enthusiasts had paid deposits of above £10,000 each. More than 30 of the 185-mph Astons were sold in Britain and now fetch over £125,000.

Mr Victor Gauntlett, executive chairman of Aston Martin Lagonda, believes he could

have sold three times as many Zagatos as were built. There was no problem finding 25 customers for a new £149,500 convertible version.

For the makers these cars' escalating value is painfully ironic. Ferrari and Porsche have developed the super cars as moving technology showcases and they are unlikely to show a short-term profit.

Sales of normal Porsche production models have slumped, particularly in the US.

Synthetic fibre makers back in profit

By Our Industrial Correspondent

After years of heavy losses and plant closures, the West European man-made fibre industry is back in profit, according to a new report by The Economist Intelligence Unit.

The report adds, however, that "in some sectors the spectre of over-capacity, which led to the cutbacks of the 1970s, may be just around the corner."

The biggest threat is said to lie with polypropylene fibres used in fabric and cable production. Since 1978, production has almost trebled,

while man-made fibre production as a whole has risen by only 12 per cent - a growth rate that cannot be sustained, the report says.

The EIU predicts that the growth rate for polypropylene fibre - popular with the non-woven fabric industry because of its low price - will fall into line with that expected for the man-made fibre industry as a whole: about 3 per cent a year. A growing number of specialty products may also suffer from the effects of over-capacity, the report adds. Al-

most all the big producers are developing new, high-priced products, many based on new polymers.

"These are being directed at high-tech industrial applications - where there is the greatest potential for growth and high margins - rather than at the import-hit apparel and home furnishings market."

Further restructuring of the specialty producers is inevitable, says the report, leading to even more specialization.

"With too many producers making the same or similar products, there may have to be company mergers or product line exchanges to enable individual companies to specialize, reduce their high overhead and research and development costs and limit the problem of over-supply," the report adds.

The Man-Made Fibre Industry in Western Europe (£150), from The Economist Intelligence Unit, 40 Duke Street, London W1A 1DW.

Dogged by taxman

Can it really be possible that flamboyant businessman Michael Montague is considering deserting the very shores he tirelessly recommended to tourists in his former role as chairman of the English Tourist Board? Montague, who trebled the size of his home heating group, Valor, in the summer by taking over the famous Yale locks business in the US, is spending more and more time in America. He has a taste for the country - and its taxes. Over lunch last week, he said the top tax rate in the US is due to shrink to just 28 per cent next year, against the 60 per cent level which reigns in Britain. This, he reckons, is bound to cause a brain drain. In the absence of some re-jigging of UK tax rates, he added darkly: "My dog may have a quarantine problem."

Stout errors

Clearly they are too busy to read their own press cuttings at McCarthy's, the company news information service. While thumbing through its new UK Company Almanac, which gives details of what the Press said about Britain's top companies, I find that Lord Iveagh is still reassuringly enthroned as chairman and managing director of Guinness and a number of other old familiar faces, including Olivier Roux and Dr Arthur Furer, apparently still sitting on the board. Perhaps it was all just a bad dream.

Joe Joseph

TR ball in other court

I hear the High Court is being asked to rule on the rumbling dispute between Touche Remontant and its former managing director, Peter Gray. Gray left the investment management group rather abruptly in the summer after being moved sideways from his post of managing director to that of vice-chairman. He claims he was effectively made redundant and therefore entitled to exercise his considerable share options in Touche. The Touche board says he was dismissed and has, as a result, forfeited the options. It has issued a writ seeking the views of the High Court on the position. Meanwhile, since Gray's departure, Touche, which is owned by the 10 TR investment trusts which it manages, has had to fight takeover bids for two of the trusts. Moreover, with the imminent departure of David Prosser of the NCB pension funds for Legal & General, questions must be asked about the stability of the stake of about 27 per cent which the NCB funds have in TR Industrial & General. Prosser rated Paul Manduca, the manager of the trust, very highly. With Prosser going, will the same loyalty to the trust pertain or will the stake be sold? And what will become of the 22 per cent stake which TRIG itself has in Touche. The other TR trusts buy this stake? They have had the right to do this since the NCB increased its stake in TRIG to more than 25 per cent. Further developments are eagerly anticipated.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Spillers spills the beans

Do you arrive home too tired to argue back at the TV, let alone cook yourself dinner? Don't worry. Eat the pet's leftovers. Dalgely subsidiary Spillers, which makes Winalot and Kattomel, has a swanky research lab where two dozen food scientists and a gaggle of furry market researchers cook up meals to try and keep the nation's pooches and pussies happy. The animals are ideal

when it comes to identifying whether a product is palatable. But they lack the communication skills needed to wax about the nuances, which Spillers reckons are essential to keep its paws on the upper rungs of the pet food market. "So they taste the pet food themselves," confesses Dalgely chief executive Terry Pryce. "Apparently it tastes very nice," he adds. "Except it's a bit gritty."

High-flyers

When tiny FKI Electricals mounted its cheeky £416 million takeover bid for Babcock International it was widely looked upon as a tiddler trying to swallow a whale. The scale of the task facing likeable FKI



"Whatever do these cute little plus signs mean?"

NATIONAL
TRAINING
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MCMLXXXVII

Find out who's won on November 18th.

PILKINGTON'S HEATED FRONT WINDSCREEN. WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO THE MAN IN THE STREET?



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It's foolish, it's dangerous, but we've all done it.

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Using our experience in the aircraft industry (we supply nearly a quarter of the world's major aircraft windscreens) we've developed a heated windscreen which clears ice and snow in seconds without the need for wires running through the glass.

Sales of our safety glass and flat glass increased by 71% last year. Accounting for more than three quarters of our £256 million profit.

Most of the world's motor manufacturers come to us for their windscreens: Jaguar, Rover, Fiat, VW, Ford, BMW, Volvo, Porsche, Mercedes, General Motors, and many others.

To ensure the next generation of Pilkington products will be equally successful, we invested £64 million last year in research and development.

After all, you'd expect the world's
biggest windscreen manufacturer to be
looking ahead.



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The world's leading glass company

County NatWest in US acquisition

By Our City Staff

County NatWest Inc of New York said it plans to acquire Washington Analysis Corporation (WAC).

The Washington-based firm provides economic, political, legislative and regulatory research to institutional investors, subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, the US central bank.

County NatWest Inc will use WAC research through its institutional equity-broker affiliate County Securities Corporation USA.

County NatWest Inc is owned by National Westminster Bank USA, the US subsidiary of National Westminster Bank.

The acquisition of WAC is part of County NatWest's expansion in global securities, said Mr Philip Rimmer, executive director of County NatWest Ltd, NatWest's securities division.

Three months ago County NatWest Ltd acquired exclusive rights to the international world econometric models of Oxford Economic Forecasting, an independent Oxford-based economic research group.

NatWest USA earned net profits of \$20.2 million (£11.5 million) in the third quarter, up 18 per cent on the same period last year.

Government scents victory in battle with insider dealers

By Colin Narborough

The Government is growing increasingly confident that its vigorous and highly-publicized pursuit of insider traders has had the desired effect, and that the illegal City practice is now on the wane.

Ministers are ready to acknowledge that the 11 ongoing investigations into alleged insider dealing under the Financial Services Act could warrant scepticism.

But they nevertheless believe that the worst could be over.

Mr Francis Maude, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, whose responsibilities encompass City regulation, told *The Times* that he would personally be "horried" if this were not the case.

Although there were more cases now under investigation than during the whole period prior to Big Bang last year, the Department of Trade and Industry had no evidence of more insider dealing.

In fact, the reverse was true. Tough powers contained in the new financial services legislation, the Government's



Confident: Francis Maude

determination to make the equities market a safe place for the small investor, and sophisticated electronic surveillance available to the Stock Exchange, had changed the environment completely for the would-be insider trader.

There was also the increased co-operation between the regulatory authorities here and abroad for tracking down wrongdoers seeking to exploit the gaps between different

countries regulatory regimes, Mr Maude noted.

Last week, Mr Maude even called for this net covering all the main financial markets to be tightened further.

Mr Maude said he believed the message that the Government intends to stamp out share dealing on privileged information was getting home, although he did not rule out the possibility that the once widespread practice still existed. "There may still be some stupid people about."

Of the 11 official probes in progress, 10 are being conducted by outside inspectors appointed by the Department of Trade and Industry, armed with tough powers to investigate.

In addition to these investigations, some 11 other cases of suspected insider dealing are under consideration to decide whether full investigations are warranted.

After names and companies involved in some cases leaked to the press last year, the Department of Trade and Industry has adopted a policy of only revealing the numbers of probes and those under consideration.

Wider role for offset predicted

By Our City Staff

Offset, whereby contracts are granted in exchange for investment, will play a much bigger role in international trade in the coming decade, as competition becomes tougher and key purchasing nations seek to leverage technological and development benefits from suppliers.

This expansion for offset business, which began with the United States' sales of military hardware after the war, was predicted by Mr Gilbert Nockles, the counter-trade director at the Midland Bank, at the launch last week of the first comprehensive study of the subject.

Written by Mr Nockles and Mr Alan Spence, the 109-page report - *Offset, securing competitive advantage and economic development in the 1990s* - anticipates offset becoming the "fourth dimension" in deciding the award of contracts, after technical merit, price and finance.

Its two key themes are the rising use of offset by exporters to provide a competitive edge, and the growing realization among buyer governments that such a deal can be used as a major development tool.

The offset deal worked out by Boeing, the US aircraft maker, was crucial to its securing earlier this year the Ministry of Defence contract to supply Britain with Awacs.

Changes at Bemrose



Trevor Robinson of TSB Private Bank International

Bemrose Corporation: Mr Peter Brewin becomes chief operating director of Bemrose UK. Mr Graham Bealington will be managing director of Bemrose Security Printing and Mr David Oakes has been named as managing director of Bemrose Calendars & Diaries.

Higgs and Hill Building: Mr AG Littlejohn joins as a director.

TSB Private Bank International: Mr Trevor Robinson has been made non-executive chairman. Mr Charles Love and Mr George Thain become directors.

Castlemount Developments: Mr Steven Tattersall has been appointed managing director.

South West Water: Sir Kenneth Sharp and Mr Charles Stuart join the board.

Sedgwick UK: Mr Barrie Turner becomes chairman of the Midlands region.

British Aerospace: Mr P Brighton has been made director of operations from January 1.

Paper Shops: Mr Geoffrey Marshall joins the board.

Northern Bank: Mr Sam Torrens is made chief executive designate and becomes director and chief executive from January 1.

Smith Keen Cutler: Mr CW Melly becomes managing director.

Quarto Publishing: Mr Christopher Collier will be-

Sudden (UK): Mr Derek Whiting has been named as chairman and M Jacques Bachelier vice-chairman. Mr Martin Emery and Mr Michael Overlander will be managing directors and Mr John Botterill, Mme Danielle Dubarry, Mme Suzanne Pecker and M Antoine Tonton join the board.

Comfin Holdings: Subject to statutory approval, the company will be renamed Comfin Trading. Mr John Botterill and Mr Martin Emery have been named as managing directors. Mme Danielle Dubarry, Mr Michael Overlander and Mr Robin Shaw become directors.

Comfin (Cocoa & Coffee): M Antoine Tonton has been made chairman. Mr Martin Emery, M Jean-Emmanuel Jourde, M Alexandre Turinev and Mr Derek Whiting will be directors.

Riggs AP Bank: Mr Charles Morland becomes a director from December 1 and will become deputy managing director on February 1, 1988.

Banque Nationale de Paris plc: Mr Alastair Morton becomes a director.

Arthur Shaw Manufacturing: Mr Ian Tickler has been appointed chairman, succeeding Mrs Marjorie Tickler, who becomes president. Mr Brian Phillips becomes chief executive of Arthur Shaw and Company.

Mr Harry Fisher becomes deputy managing director.

UK budget deficit rise 'would aid US'

By Graham Searjeant

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could afford to increase Britain's budget deficit by up to 2 per cent of the national income (£7.5 billion) as part of an international effort to avoid a slump and offset necessary contraction in the US economy.

So argued Professor Willem Buiter, of Yale University, at a meeting organized by the Centre for Economic Policy Research at the weekend.

The increase, he said, should not affect the Government's credit profile, even if £5 billion of asset sales were included in the public sector deficit, as they should be.

West Germany and Japan could afford to make an even bigger fiscal stimulus, although this should concentrate on measures that would encourage output, such as cuts in employment and direct taxes as well as investment in infrastructure projects.

The US general government budget deficit should be cut by a modest 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent of national income (between \$45 billion and \$75 billion) over several years, Professor Buiter argued.

Such a cut was necessary to correct the US's high trade deficit and stabilize its growing debt burden because the rate of private savings in the US was significantly lower than in other industrial countries in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Cuts of this magnitude should be sufficient and deeper cuts would merely exacerbate a recession.

The cuts should be announced immediately, Professor Buiter said. Most would have to be "up front" for the measures to be credible in the rest of the world. But the package should be phased in over a period of years.

Unilateral cuts in the US, however, would be disastrous unless accompanied by budget expansion and easier monetary policy in Britain, West Germany and Japan. Otherwise, further falls in the exchange rate of the dollar would concentrate the impact of recession in Europe and Japan.

Britain could not escape a global recession because it was particularly vulnerable to international financial shocks and exposed to international trade.

BET pays £9.25m for freight firm

BET has paid £9.25 million in shares and cash for a privately-owned specialist haulage company, Bennetts Transport Group, to complement the British freight activities of its transport subsidiary, United Transport International.

Bennetts has a turnover of about £10 million and specializes in contract distribution and warehousing and trailer operations between Britain and the Continent, mostly Spain and Portugal.

Excalibur deal
Excalibur Jewellery proposes to acquire Pico-Tape, a distributor of pre-recorded cassettes, compact discs, photographic films and other leisure products. The maximum consideration will be £2.5 million - £1.2 million cash and an additional amount of up to £1.3 million.

Hungry Hughes
Hughes Food Group has acquired 75 per cent of S&A Foods (Midland). S&A produces ready-made Indian and Chinese chilled meals for the

retail market. The consideration is 19,230 new ordinary shares, which will rank at the same rate as the existing ones.

Car franchise sold
Lancaster has conditionally agreed to buy G Eric Hunt (Leeds) for £2.5 million in cash. Hunt operates a BMW franchise from a dealership in Leeds. One of the conditions is that Hunt's audited pretax profits for the year to end-September are not less than £450,000.

Wade improves
Wade Potteries has declared a final dividend of 3p, making 4.35p (3.5p) for the year to end-July. External sales were £18.5 million and pretax profit was £2.3 million. Earnings per share are 14.38p (10.36p) and the net asset value is 67.42p (57.32p).

Equity dividend
The interim dividend at Equity Consort Investment Trust is 4.38p (4.26p) for the six months to end-October. Net revenue before tax was £531,645 (£651,575). Earnings per ordinary share are 10.12p (11.88p) and earnings per deferred share are 14.26p (17.76p).

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Borland International, Spandex, Unigate, Unilever (third quarter), Volex Group, Woodchester Investments, Finals: Barlow Rand, Clyde Blowers, Concentric, JH Fenner Holdings (expected tomorrow), Ivory & Sime (expected tomorrow), Share Drug Stores.

TOMORROW - Interims: CML Microsystems, CE Health, InfraRed Associates (amended), Meyer International, Normans Group, Warnford Investments, Whitbread & Co, Young and Co's Brewery, Finals: Hardanger Properties, London Entertainment (amended), Piccadilly Radio, Ranks Hovis McDougall (expected Wednesday), Tomkins.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: AAH Holdings, Black Arrow Group, Boots Co, Brown Shipley Holdings, Davy Corporation, Dunhill Holdings, Dwek Group (amended), International Thomson Organi-

zation, JS Pathology, MK Electric Group (amended), Shires Investment, John Waddington, Finals: Gaynor Group, JSB Electrical, Jessups.

THURSDAY - Interims: Beecham Group, British Gas, Chloride Group, Imry International, King and Shaxson Holdings, Thomas Locker Holdings, Plessey (third quarter), Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Smith St Aubyn Holdings, Witan Investment Co, Finals: Australia Investment Trust, Burton Group, Capital Radio, Poly-technic Electronics (amended), Rodime.

FRIDAY - Interims: Asca AB (third quarter), Cullen's Holdings, Downaibae Holdings, Personal Assets Trust (expected November 23), Sedgwick Group (third quarter), Finals: Chrysalis Group, Govett Atlantic Investment Trust, Property Partnerships.

Eurotunnel will shortly attempt to raise £750 million through a share issue on the stock exchange.

They expect to raise the majority of this sum from small, private investors on both sides of the channel.

However, before you answer their call for cash, we think you should get their answers to the questions below.

They were thrown up by a searching examination of the financial case for Eurotunnel.

In our opinion, they reveal damning weaknesses in the entire project.

"Is £5 billion a realistic estimate for construction costs?"

History says it isn't. Budget over-runs in major construction projects have been common.

The Humber Bridge was budgeted at £19 million. Actual cost was £120 million.

The Thames Barrier was budgeted at £23 million. Actual cost was £461 million.

Nor are these isolated examples. The average conventional power station incurs a cost over-run of 19% and is anything from 3 to 6 years late.

Even more pertinent is the second Dartford Tunnel beneath the Thames.

Despite drilling only 200 yards from the original, with proven technology and through known geology, it ran over budget by a staggering 200%. And was four years late in completion.

Tunnelling is a risky business. Test bores of the ground on the French side of the tunnel path have already revealed unstable conditions.

Set against all this, the £5 billion estimate for the tunnel has to be treated sceptically.

"Why are Eurotunnel's traffic predictions so very high compared to two Government Sponsored studies?"

Why indeed?

Far be it for us to suggest that they make much more attractive reading for the consortium's prospectus than these studies.

But the truth is, they do.

Eurotunnel predict that by 2000, they will carry 35 million passengers and 17 million tonnes of freight.

That's roughly twice the forecasts of the two Government sponsored studies.

The offset deal worked out by Boeing, the US aircraft maker, was crucial to its securing earlier this year the Ministry of Defence contract to supply Britain with Awacs.

They haven't really taken into account how much people actually like the Ferry crossing, seeing it as part of their holiday.

Or how little they will like sitting in their car in a closed railway carriage for half an hour or longer, seeing nothing at all.

They've failed to allow for the fact that new jumbo ferries that will dominate the short sea crossings by 1992 will reduce ferry costs and fares by about 40% in real terms against today's prices.

This must affect the tunnel's projected level of revenue.

Eurotunnel hope to attract investors by offering travel discounts.

But this will reduce revenue still further.

And if Eurotunnel don't achieve

either their traffic claims or their revenue claim, this will put back the paying of any dividend until well into the 21st century.

"How can Eurotunnel be so confident of completing on time?"

They can't. And nor can you.

"What happens to my investment if they don't?"

Ah, there's the rub.

Any delay in completion or increase in construction cost will put back the payment of the first dividend. (Already there are worrying noises coming from within Eurotunnel itself about major delays and a lack of financial information.)

Given all the uncertainties affecting the tunnel there could well be no return at all.

And at this point, we ought to declare our interest.

An ailing, troubled tunnel, bailed out and subsidised by government would unfairly undermine the ferries and the ports.

That could be bad news for us and fatal for the investors in Eurotunnel, who would almost certainly lose everything.

If you'd like more details about some of the questions raised here, send off the coupon below.

For our booklet, write to Flexilink, 1 Deans Yard, London SW1P 3NR.

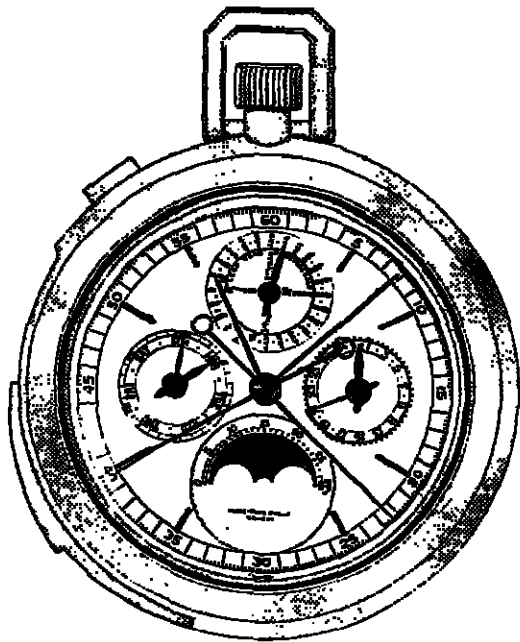
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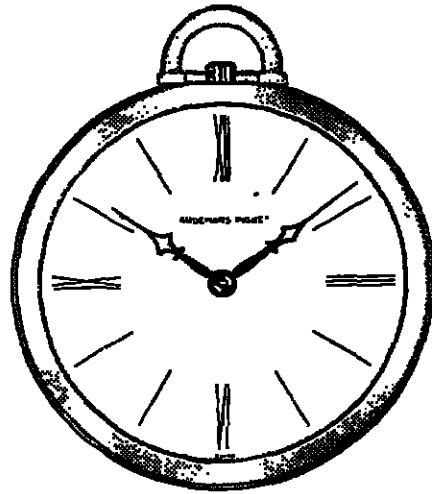
Postcode _____

BEFORE YOU INVEST, INVESTIGATE.

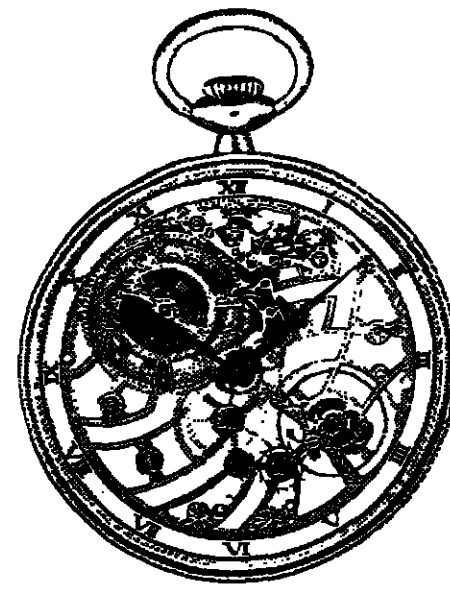
ONLY THE VERY DEDICATED CAN MAKE HISTORY.



1915. Audemars Piguet creates the "Grande Complication": an incredible time-piece with fifteen different functions, including 1/5th of a second chronograph, stop-watch, minute repeater, and both a perpetual and a lunar calendar. Ever since, Audemars Piguet has produced this master-piece on a yearly basis.



1925. Audemars Piguet creates the thinnest pocket watch ever made (1.32 mm), thus paving the way for the creation of contemporary watches.



1934. Audemars Piguet creates the first-ever pocket watch with a skeleton movement, where each and every part was, and still is to day, fashioned, engraved and assembled by hand.

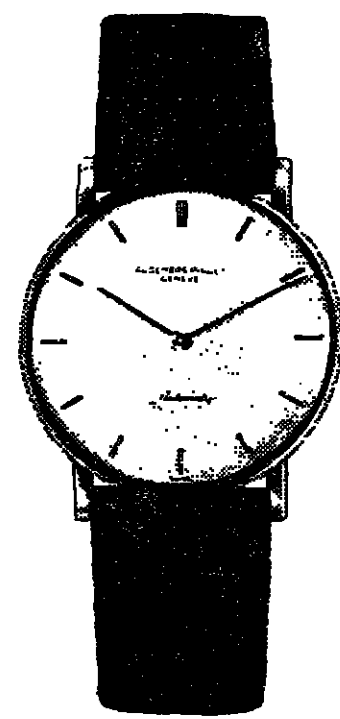


1946. Audemars Piguet creates the thinnest wrist-watch in the world (1.64 mm), equipped with a 9" movement that is still used in the current Audemars Piguet time-pieces.

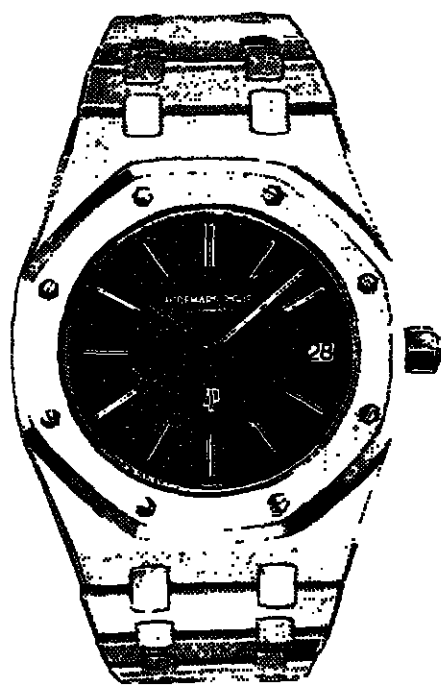
When two of Switzerland's master watch-makers Jules Audemars and Edward Piguet joined forces in 1875, it was the beginning of one of the most famous horological partnerships the world would ever know.

Their inventive genius combined with their technical know-how laid the foundations of what has since become the Audemars Piguet tradition.

The original work of Audemars Piguet has been carried on and expanded. But the company has always adhered faithfully to its original philosophy: to strive for the ultimate perfection in watch-making.



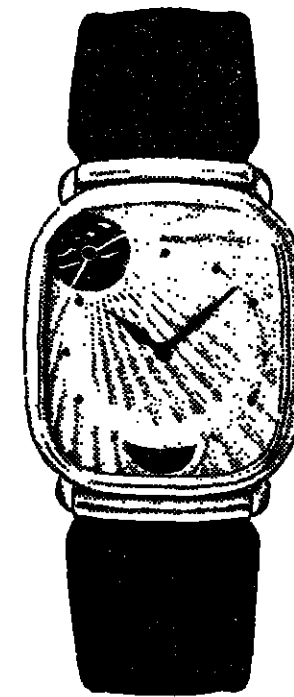
1967. Audemars Piguet creates the thinnest automatic wrist-watch in the world (2.45 mm) with central rotor in 21 kt. gold, thus opening a new chapter in the history of the mechanical watch.



1972. Audemars Piguet creates the Royal Oak, the first luxury watch in stainless steel. One of the greatest designs of the 20th century.



1978. Audemars Piguet creates the first ultra-thin automatic Perpetual Calendar wrist-watch, once again creating a trend that is to influence the entire field of watchmaking.



1986. Audemars Piguet creates the first-ever automatic wrist-watch with a tourbillon mechanism (total height 4.80 mm), one of the finest achievements in micromechanical watch-making.

Audemars Piguet

La plus prestigieuse des signatures.

AVAILABLE AT:
ASPREY, GARRARD, LONDON HILTON,
MAPPIN & WEBB, DAVID MORRIS, TYME,
THE WATCH GALLERY AND WATCHES OF SWITZERLAND

Dealers draw
New Eurobon
FUNDING & CREDIT
HOUSE
MORTGAGE
SALE

AIBD acts after complaints by members

Dealers drawing up new Eurobond rules

The Association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD) says it is drawing up new rules to cover certain Eurobond market practices which have recently drawn complaints from some members.

The proposals are outlined in a circular to be distributed to AIBD members today. In it the AIBD says it is working on proposing changes to existing rules that would cover buy-in notices for securities. These notices are issued to a counterparty to a transaction which fails to deliver securities on time in settlement of a trade.

In its circular the AIBD says: "From the complaints lodged with the Association two matters emerged. The first was that in a completely international environment, with counterparties in different time zones, the existing buy-in rules proved to be inadequate."

The second concerned practices that are permissible under existing AIBD rules, but that have long been illegal in some jurisdictions and are to be prohibited by the new Financial Services Act. These practices are not detailed in the

circular, but market sources said they apply to the practice of "ramping", which involves selling an issue short to create artificial scarcity. The AIBD said it was looking at this situation and was considering implementing rules for good market behaviour for secondary market practice, as well as sanctions against a breach of the rules.

The existing rules for buy-in notices allow the house that purchased the bonds to enter the market and buy the bonds on behalf of the firm that has failed to deliver, even if the then ruling price is higher than on the previous transaction.

Any difference in price is passed on to the house which did not honour the first trade.

However, the AIBD noted that there had been problems in the secondary market that resulted in a state of buy-ins.

The AIBD said it was considering new rules that would include a buy-in pre-notice, standard formats for pre-notice notices and buy-in notices.

The AIBD hopes to have the new rules for these situations ready for approval by its board by year-end.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

| Sterling Index compared with 1975 was same at 75.3 (day's range 75.1-75.4) | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES | | | | |
| Market rates for November 13 | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | |
| New York | 1.7645-1.7710 | 1.7700-1.7710 | 0.34-0.35 | 0.70-0.68 |
| London | 2.3247-2.3324 | 2.3252-2.3324 | 0.15-0.16 | 0.14-0.15 |
| Amsterdam | 3.3552-3.3735 | 3.3689-3.3735 | 11-12 | 34-35 |
| Brussels | 32.20-32.27 | 32.21-32.27 | 15-16 | 34-35 |
| Copenhagen | 11.4913-11.5483 | 11.5221-11.5483 | 14-15 | 34-35 |
| Dublin | 1.1175-1.1255 | 1.1223-1.1233 | 9-10 | 34-35 |
| Frankfurt | 2.3502-2.3915 | 2.3502-2.3915 | 11-12 | 34-35 |
| London | 242.05-244.48 | 242.57-244.48 | 33-35 | 214-215 |
| Madrid | 203.00-203.00 | 203.00-203.00 | 70-130 | 235-235 |
| Paris | 215.04-220.71 | 221.10-220.71 | 4-10 | 15-20 |
| Oslo | 11.3018-11.3515 | 11.3338-11.3575 | 4-5 | 15-16 |
| Stockholm | 10.1248-10.1545 | 10.1355-10.1541 | 14-15 | 15-16 |
| Tokyo | 208.50-210.78 | 207.73-210.78 | 14-15 | 15-16 |
| Vienna | 20.50-21.07 | 20.50-21.07 | 74-80 | 15-16 |
| Zurich | 2.4517-2.4601 | 2.4548-2.4585 | 14-15 | 15-16 |

| DOLLAR SPOT RATES | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | |
| Ireland | 1.5700-1.5740 | 1.5700-1.5740 | 1.5700-1.5740 | 1.5700-1.5740 |
| Switzerland | 2.0470-2.0480 | 2.0470-2.0480 | 2.0470-2.0480 | 2.0470-2.0480 |
| Malaysia | 2.5010-2.5025 | 2.5010-2.5025 | 2.5010-2.5025 | 2.5010-2.5025 |
| Australia | 0.8945-0.8955 | 0.8945-0.8955 | 0.8945-0.8955 | 0.8945-0.8955 |
| Canada | 7.1210-7.1215 | 7.1210-7.1215 | 7.1210-7.1215 | 7.1210-7.1215 |
| Sweden | 6.0975-6.1025 | 6.0975-6.1025 | 6.0975-6.1025 | 6.0975-6.1025 |
| Norway | 6.4350-6.4400 | 6.4350-6.4400 | 6.4350-6.4400 | 6.4350-6.4400 |

MONEY MARKETS

| Base Rates % Clearing Banks 9 Finance Rate 10% | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|----------|----------|
| Discount Market Rates % | | | | |
| Overnight High 8% Low 3% Week fixed 8% | | | | |
| Treasury Bills (Discount %) | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| Buying: 2 mth - 8% 3 mth - 8% 6 mth - 8% | | | | |
| Selling: 2 mth - 8% 3 mth - 8% 6 mth - 8% | | | | |
| Prime Bank Rate (Discount %) | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| 1 mth 8% 3 mth 8% 6 mth 8% | | | | |
| Trade Bills (Discount %) | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| 1 mth 8% 3 mth 8% 6 mth 8% | | | | |
| Interbank (%): Overnight open 8% close 7% | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| 1 week 8% 3 mth 8% 6 mth 8% | | | | |
| 8 mth 8% 9 mth 8% 12 mth 8% | | | | |
| Local Authority Deposits (%) | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| 2 day 8% 7 day 8% 1 mth 8% | | | | |
| 3 mth 8% 6 mth 8% 12 mth 8% | | | | |
| Local Authority Bonds (%) | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| 1 mth 8% 3 mth 8% 6 mth 8% | | | | |
| Sterling CDS (%) | | | | |
| Rate | Close | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months |
| 1 mth 8% 3 mth 8% 6 mth 8% | | | | |

TREASURY BILLS

| Apples: 57.75% received: 57.75% | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Last week: 57.75% | | | | |
| Average: 57.75% | | | | |
| Last week: 57.75% | | | | |
| Average: 57.75% | | | | |

UNLISTED SECURITIES

| Company | Price | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Div | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

| Company | Price | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Div | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

THIRD MARKET

| Company | Price | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Div | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

GOLD

| Company | Price | Change | High | Low | Open | Close | Div | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|-------|--------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3601.000 A & M Op | 15 | +3 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 15 | 15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Clydesdale Bank PLC

HOUSE MORTGAGE RATE

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that its House Mortgage Rate is being reduced to 10.25% per annum. For new loans the rate will apply from 17th November 1987 and for existing loans the rate will be effective from 14th December 1987.

National Australia Bank Limited

Notice is hereby given that:

- The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders of National Australia Bank Limited will be held at 36th Floor, 500 Bourke Street, Melbourne on Thursday, January 28th, 1988, at 11.00 a.m. (Eastern Australian Summer Time).
- A final dividend has been declared by the Bank and is payable on January 27th, 1988, to stockholders registered on December 31st, 1987. To participate, transfers of stock on the London Register must be lodged not later than 5.00 p.m. on December 31st, 1987 at Lloyds Bank Limited, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, West Sussex.

R. J. Barnier
Secretary

National Australia Bank Limited
Incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia

CHRIS BOON CARRIES AN AIR CALL PAGER. (HE'S THE LAST ONE TO RECOMMEND IT.)

Chris is in no doubt at all.

He reckons Air Call's pager saves time and trouble in his job at Copygraphic stationery suppliers.

Like any good salesman, however, Chris believes the customer's opinion is all-important.

And since we share this view at Air Call, we're only too pleased to give Chris's customers the first say...

"I could buy many of the same products at the same prices elsewhere. But I call Copygraphic and I know he'll be on the phone in minutes.

It means I get personal attention on every order and every query. Air Call paging certainly gives Chris the competitive edge."

Jo Rowden, Stationery Buyer New Media Group

"The operators are excellent, they always repeat the message so I'm sure it's right and I'm confident it always gets to him.

It's a highly efficient service, therefore it must be a real benefit to us."

David Mallory, Assistant Director Bell Nicholson Henderson (Lloyds Re-insurance Brokers)

"Chris uses a visual pager, so my order goes straight to him. We get rapid delivery - within hours sometimes."

Katie Bradshaw, Stationery Buyer Original Advertisers (Beauty Products)

"Air Call paging is a real customer benefit. Chris gets in touch within minutes, so it saves me time and gets goods delivered faster.

I like the message retention too. I know if he's in a meeting and doesn't want to be disturbed, his pager will retain the message - it's even better than a phone in that respect."

Jo Clements, Manager's Assistant RER Forwarding (Mailing House)

"If I'm in danger of missing a deadline, I page Chris and get fast delivery of the goods.

That pager has got us out of trouble more than once. It makes life much easier generally."


Joanna Grieco, Buyer Medical Market Studies (Market Research)

"Our Air Call pagers really improve the service we give. My customers get the impression I'm behind their door waiting to step out the second they need me.

In many ways, I prefer it to a cellphone, especially with its message retention. It's discreet, and I always get the message."

Chris Boon Copygraphic Plc

We're happy, of course, to leave the last word with Chris. For now, you can get more details of Air Call's service - for your customers - on 01-200 0 200. Or write to Jane Maxwell, Marketing Department, Air Call Communications Limited, Freepost, London, SW1P 1YZ.



AIR CALL

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your right share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began November 9. Dealings end November 20. Settlement day November 30.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks.

| No. | Company | Group | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1 | Black | Electronics | 2.10 | +0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 2 | Taketa Chem | Industrial S-Z | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 3 | Cummins | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 4 | Phoenix Timber | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 5 | Copson PLC | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 6 | Shupe & Fisher | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 7 | Lloyds (a) | Bank, Discount | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 8 | Wolven Bowden | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 9 | Woodhouse & Rix | Industrial S-Z | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 10 | Yule Catto | Chemicals, Plastics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 11 | Booker | Food | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 12 | Dares Estates | Property | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 13 | Allied Lion | Property | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 14 | Gent SR | Drugs, Stores | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 15 | Int'l Bus Comm | Drugs, Stores | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 16 | Black's Ltd | Drugs, Stores | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 17 | Freemantle | Food | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 18 | Tubbs & Britten | Drugs, Stores | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 19 | Queens Moat | Hotel, Catering | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 20 | McAlpine (Africa) | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 21 | Samaboy (a) | Food | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 22 | Remond | Chemicals, Plastics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 23 | Antares | Industrial S-Z | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 24 | Lawrence (Water) | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 25 | Vesta | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 26 | Seize | Industrial S-Z | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 27 | Cambridge Inst | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 28 | CRH | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 29 | Gerrard Nat | Bank, Discount | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 30 | Aprior Computers | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 31 | Lex | Motor, Aircraft | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 32 | TSR Group | Industrial S-Z | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 33 | Equity & Gen | Bank, Discount | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 34 | STC (a) | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 35 | Kennedy Brooks | Hotel, Catering | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 36 | Rothchild (a) Hld | Bank, Discount | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 37 | Ud Scientific | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 38 | Hazelwood Foods | Food | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 39 | Telephone Rentals | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 40 | Scott & New (a) | Electronics | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 41 | Harveys (a) | Bank, Discount | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 42 | Macmillan (Retail) | Building, Roads | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 43 | Aspic Fisheries | Food | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |
| 44 | Diploma | Industrial S-Z | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £6,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

| MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | WEEKLY |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| | | | | | | |

| BRITISH FUNDS | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| SHORTS (Under Five Years) | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| OVER FIFTEEN YEARS | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|--------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| UNDATED | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| INDEX-LINKED | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|--------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|-------|--------|----------|-------|------|
| 1.0000 | 1.10 | +0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 |

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Twenty

WE GROW

MILTON KEYNES

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

Twenty years on, and still going strong

After two decades of building on success, Milton Keynes faces the challenge of privatization

Milton Keynes is 20 years old this year. By any criteria it has to be recognized and applauded as a success: economically, environmentally, socially, culturally and in establishing "community spirit".

The new city in north Buckinghamshire is the fastest-growing urban area in Britain. Its population has reached 135,000 and is projected to increase to 150,000 by 1991. By the year 2000 Milton Keynes could be one of England's biggest cities.

Business is booming. Since 1970 more than 1,300 companies have chosen to set up in the green field city which citizens affectionately call "MK".

One suspects it is not merely shorthand or a nickname but an almost deliberate echo of "LA". Certainly there is a buzz of enterprise about the place; a confident and optimistic atmosphere that everything is on the up and up.

MK reached the significant landmark of £1 billion investment from the private sector this year. The companies vying to go there included 79 North American, 20 Japanese, 35 Scandinavian and 55 European companies.

The relocation decisions have been made on MK's merits. Business has chosen to go there without the financial packages offered elsewhere.

Decision-makers have recognized other factors in the balance sheet. Road connections are good and distribution easy. MK's heart-of-England location — 50 miles from London and less than two hours' drive from ports — makes sense when you look at Europe as a whole.

Staff can live in affordable high-standard homes, often no more than 15 minutes from their work-places. People are fresher and healthier, time-keeping improves, absenteeism plummets.

Milton Keynes still suffers, to some extent from an outdated image, within the UK that is, outsiders see it without preconceptions. Earlier new towns, in the South-East especially, were indelibly associated with London overspill — or, as it was bluntly called in less euphemistic times, "slum clearance".

Echoes of those attitudes still linger. As far as Milton Keynes is concerned they could not be further from present-day reality. The trouble is, say "new town" to most British people who have seen only one or two and the immediate picture is an overgrown estate of municipal housing and a draughty shopping precinct.

That is why Milton Keynesians insist that people must visit their city to understand what it's all about.

Arrive at Milton Keynes

Central, British Rail's air terminal-style station and you see a wide, tree-lined boulevard stretching into the middle distance. Somehow, 45 minutes out of Euston, one has left England and found oneself whisked abroad, perhaps across the Atlantic, perhaps across the Pacific. The grid layout is reminiscent of North American suburbs or business parks. Some visitors who know Australia say it reminds them of Melbourne.

MK covers 33 square miles and the original plan cunningly incorporated three existing small towns — Bleckley, Stony Stratford and Wolverton — plus a baker's dozen of character villages. The city so far, apart from the not-yet-completed city centre, is low-rise, landscaped and profusely planted. The original idea was that no buildings should rise higher than the height of a mature oak tree.

Residential neighbourhoods developed around the nucleus of an original village. Obviously, the environment and its advantages did not just happen or just grow. The Milton Keynes Development Corporation has carefully planned it since it was a twinkle in Whitehall's eye.

'MK is often marketed on visits to the Continent, America and Japan'

ment Corporation has carefully planned it since it was a twinkle in Whitehall's eye.

The corporation, a multi-disciplinary team of committed enthusiasts, devised then implemented the original plan, built roads and homes, laid out parks, created lakes and canal-side walks and bridges, built advance factory units and office space and one of Europe's best covered shopping centres.

It markets the city on regular visits to the Continent, America and Japan, and troubleshoots for incoming business ventures, their management and staff.

However, the days of a benign facilitator with extensive and effective powers continuing the development of Milton Keynes are supposed to be numbered.

It is ironic that while central government is busy setting up similar agencies to transform the inner cities, the development corporation is

supposed to disappear by 1992 as part of the winding down and asset auction of England's new towns.

The development corporation itself argues that it needs longer to complete the task to the standards already set.

In theory, after 1992, Milton Keynes Borough Council would take over as planning authority. However, David Taylor, MK's 14th mayor, is far from happy with that short-term prospect. He said: "We don't want to see the development corporation go in 1992. We want to see them stay longer to finish the job."

The other new towns being sold off are substantially completed, but by 1992, the development corporation points out, even with the best will in the world, MK will be only 70 per cent complete.

Buckinghamshire County Council supports the development corporation. An official said: "We consider that the corporation should finish the task it was set up to do."

"We recognize that it has the capacity we lack to attract investment and do a marketing job. We've made our view very plain to the government. We're fully behind the corporation and its proven expertise."

"Milton Keynes is Buckinghamshire's major growth point. The rest of the county is either the Chilterns, designated an area of outstanding natural beauty, or metropolitan green belt."

The Abbey National Building Society, which has its headquarters in the city, is also behind the corporation. Roger Cooper, manager of the society's Milton Keynes branch, declared: "We are concerned that the development programme continues to the standards already set."

David Woodhall, Chief Executive for the caretaker Commission for the New Towns, makes several points about the city's future, of which perhaps the most telling is referring several times to 1992 as a "pencil date".

"The decision to wind up the Milton Keynes Development Corporation in 1992 is a decision for the Secretary of State for the Environment," he said. "That final decision has to be made in the light of consultations with the local authorities and local people."

The current task of the Commission for the New Towns was, he said, two-fold. It was indeed charged with the responsibility of selling off the assets of the new towns. But there was a second responsibility which was that those assets should be realized, "having regard to the interests of those persons working, living and carrying on business in the new towns."

The future of the new towns was negotiated with local liaison committees and the commission, said Mr Woodhall, was not to be seen as an absentee landlord. It was the commission's job to develop the planning briefs for the land for sale.

Doreen King



Delights on the doorstep

When Milton Keynes' one million square feet shopping centre opened in Central Square in 1979, it provided a much-needed focus for the area, writes Doreen King. It was followed in November 1986, by "The Point", the startling glass-zigzag entertainment centre that incorporated Europe's first 10-screen cinema complex and restaurant, brasserie, and state-of-the-art disco.

Trust House Forte has opened a Post House Hotel, with its own health club, across the square. It has been an instant success and, says manager Andy Limberg, has filled another gap as a setting for weddings, christenings, and other local celebrations.

But now the icing is about to go on the cake. Milton Keynes' "bright lights" area, the "downtown" which will finally give the city metropolitan fizz, is ready to move off the drawing board.

Bob Hill, commercial director, has big plans, including developments worth more than £100 million.

The Food Centre, a new shopping area next to the existing shopping centre, will concentrate on food retailing. Waitrose will move out of its existing shopping-centre store and into a brand new 35,000 sq ft store flanked by a new 70,000 sq ft Sainsbury's and a big Iceland freezer centre.

There will be a "food court", a large popular restaurant supplemented by seven kiosks serving fast food. Eleven retail units will be for speciality food shops.

With 200,000 shoppers a week, many travelling considerable distances to shop in Milton Keynes, Mr Hill is convinced that the potential market for more specialized shopping, and for leisure excursions, is even larger.

A market of 19 million

"What we're building here is going to be a major asset for the entire region," he explained. "We reckon our catchment is from north London to the south Midlands. We have a market of 19 million people within 90 minutes 'drive time'."

Talented, ambitious and imaginative entrepreneurs should note that Milton Keynes wants 50 speciality shops. Mr Hill hopes to see proposals for fashion or jewellery or gift shops that will be "Covent Gardenish". Implicit in his thinking is that prosperous middle managers, professionals and executives settling into the "luxury executive" homes now being built in the city will be seeking life's little treats and extras on their doorstep.

The working name for Milton Keynes' arcade of impulse-buy emporia is Midsummer Place: it should be a £20 million development.

Mr Hill expects to encourage some homegrown entrepreneurs into the Food Centre's speciality food shops because the Milton Keynes Development Corporation will be letting them, but potential operators will need to show a track record.

The heart of Milton Keynes, however, is not to be totally dedicated to consumerism. The aim has always been to develop a well-balanced city, "a whole, complete place where people want to live and are able to live in the fullest sense of the word", was the vision of the development corporation's first chairman, Lord Campbell of Eskan.

A site was earmarked from



Development with a human touch: open-air market, top, and above, the zigzag building, The Point

organizations and counselling services.

Other plans for the city centre include a £30 million "arena" — a covered 15,000-seat sports and entertainment complex. Because few UK-based operators have the expertise and management

skills to run the proposed complex, the development corporation is negotiating with Spectator, a US company which has set up a joint venture with John Mowlem, the British construction company.

A "leisure plaza" is also planned. This will include

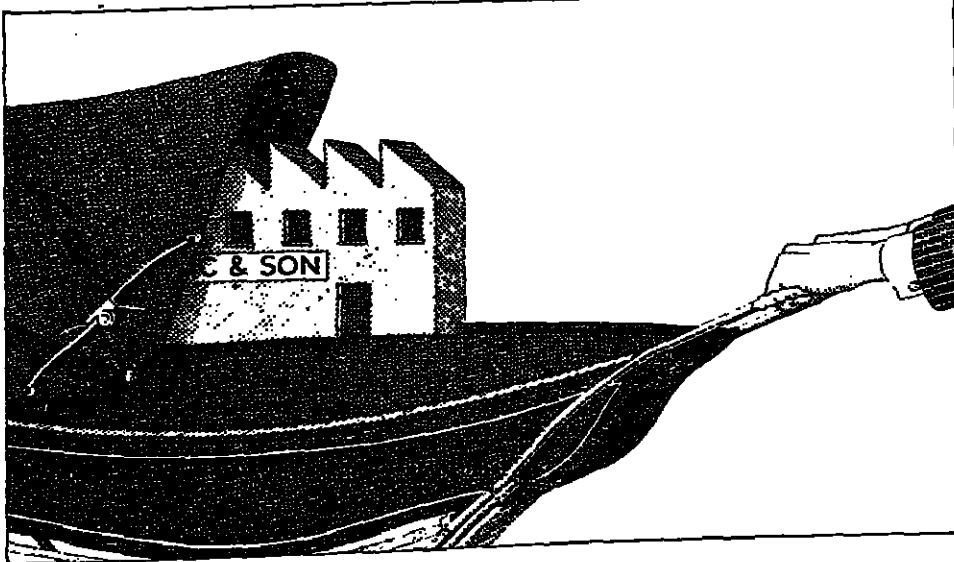
restaurants, wine bars, an ice rink, a bowling alley, leisure-oriented shopping and a 700-seat auditorium for the performing arts.

Another hotel is on the cards, further office buildings, and flats and maisonettes for those who prefer to live right in the centre.

The Central Business Exchange building already incorporates the stunning Winter Garden, a dramatic open space which will house a 37,000 sq ft private health and fitness club and a swimming pool.

How will it all look? There is now talk of considering "architectural punctuation" in the city centre — there are even murmurs about "some kind of folly".

English inventiveness and eccentricity and a certain exuberant and whimsical creativity are alive and well in Milton Keynes. The city is, after all, the home of concrete cows, the great red balloon race, the Japanese Peace Pagoda and the biggest fireworks display in mid-England.



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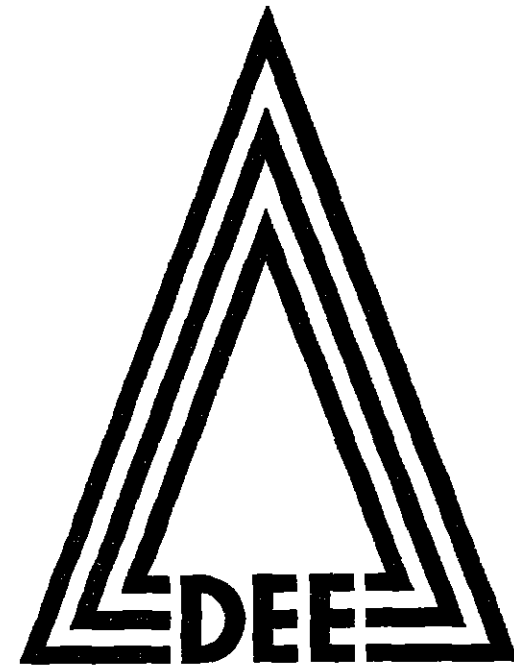
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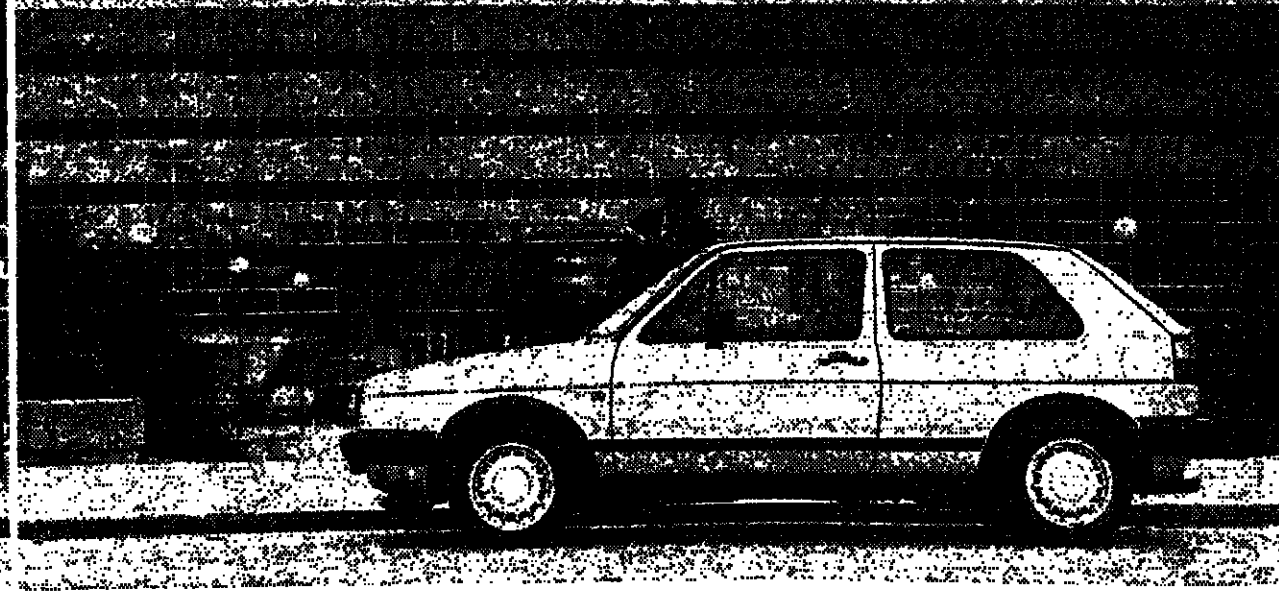
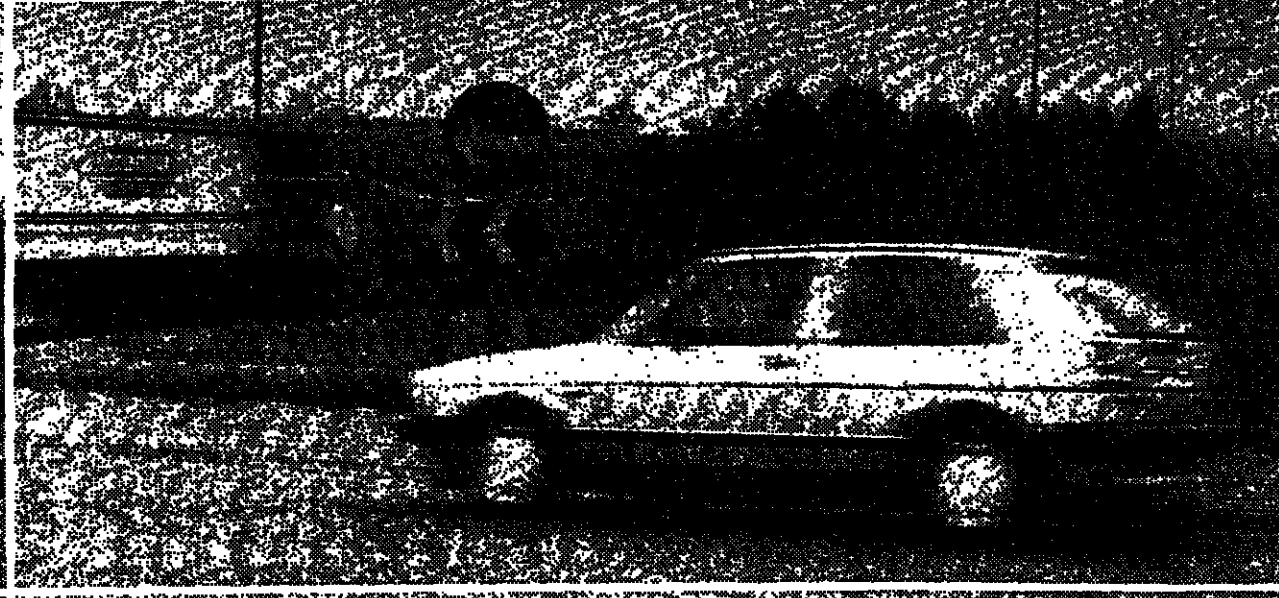
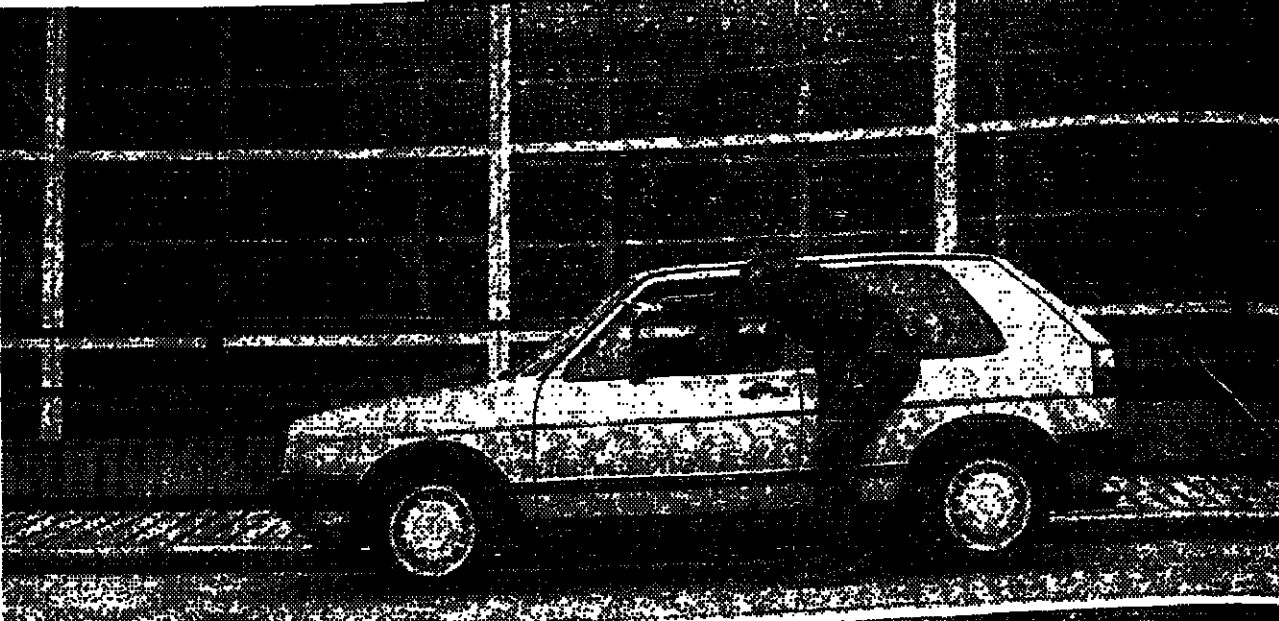


The Dee Corporation PLC

One of the leading companies in the United Kingdom has chosen Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire for its international headquarters

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MILTON KEYNES/2

FOCUS

A new life for business in the shadow of the pagoda

Japanese involvement in the commercial life of Milton Keynes has led to the city's becoming an important centre for East-West cultural exchange.

The Great Britain-Sasakawa Foundation has made a grant of £60,000 for the appointment of a bilingual Anglo-Japanese liaison officer for the city, who will have the task of cultivating links between the two communities at local and international levels.

The search for a suitable candidate follows the successful opening in the city this year of the Gyosei International School, which provides Japanese-style boarding education for the children of Japanese businessmen in the UK and abroad.

Milton Keynes is also the home of the Japanese Peace Pagoda, built in 1980 to further the cause of world peace, and which is surrounded by 1,000 cherry and cedar trees donated by the Japanese town of Yoshino.

Though the Japanese have a high-profile presence in Milton Keynes, there are companies — and residents — from many other countries. And the city wants more; it is busy promoting its image as an ideal base for international companies.

A big advertising campaign is backing the city's claim to international fame with endorsements from such leading companies as Coca-Cola, Mercedes-Benz, Fiat, Marwick McLintock, Berkertex and Minolta.

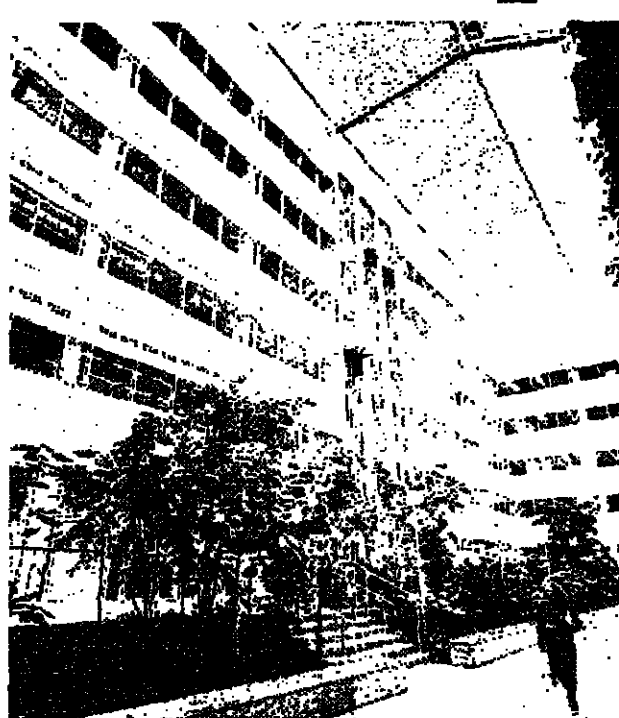
Steve Norcliffe, who leads the national and international marketing team at the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, said: "Nearly 200 overseas companies operate in the city, including 79 American organizations, 86 from Europe and Scandinavia and 20 from Japan. We are home to such diverse sectors as robotics, pharmaceuticals, engineering and plastics.

"Milton Keynes is Britain's fastest-growing city, and part of our marketing strategy is to attract the modern industries that will benefit positively from being here. Sectors such as food and drink manufacturing, high-technology research and production, automotive products and distribution, fashion manufacture and distribution and business services are today's and tomorrow's growth industries, and that is why we target them so heavily."

The development corporation's marketing drive hinges on the targeting of key businesses after a careful analysis of British and global business and industry trends. Mr Norcliffe's team then emphasizes the advantages of Milton Keynes in business terms — strategic location, good distribution network and skilled labour force — and the vital supporting factors of good-quality housing, education, leisure and shopping facilities.

"We are a city planned to complement not conflict with traditional lifestyles," said Mr Norcliffe.

These ideas are readily echoed by members of the city's international business community.



Above, interior style at the CBX Building, and right, traditional style at the famous peace pagoda

ood by members of the city's international business community.

Graham Frankland, managing director of Allen-Bradley, a US high-tech company in the factory-automation business, said: "Our choice of Milton Keynes has never been regretted. We believe this location provides excellent communications and access to our principle customer base both in the UK and Europe."

"The advantage of joining a growing community also gave us the opportunity to employ

people who had chosen Milton Keynes to start a new life and who, like us, were looking to the future."

Dana Automation, part of a multinational group, has committed itself to staying put in Milton Keynes with the investment of £12 million in new premises for its business of distributing motor-related products.

One reason Dana wanted to stay in Milton Keynes, said Mr Conrad Dower, the company's project manager, was in

order to maintain its knowledgeable and loyal work force.

"It really is the right place to be: it is the heart of the distribution industry."

Enthusiasm for local labour was also expressed by Nobutada Fujiyoshi, managing director of Minolta (UK). He said: "In the seven years that we have been in Milton Keynes, our expectations have been realized. We have considerably extended our premises and the number of employees."

"We are extremely happy that we decided to come to the city and we hope to continue our expansion and employ many more local people."

In recent years, up to 25 per cent of new jobs in the city have come from overseas companies.

Distribution is the key factor in most commercial decisions to come to Milton Keynes. Graham Page, managing director of ASK Computer Systems, an American company, emphasized what he termed the city's "excellent nodal position for communications".

Ib Randrup, managing director of Coca-Cola Great Britain, declared: "Coca-Cola made a significant investment in Milton Keynes because it was so centrally located and allowed easy distribution."

The city has rapidly become a major centre for many of Europe's best-known motor firms: Mercedes-Benz, Volkswagen-Audi, Scania and Aston Martin Tickford.

Hans Tauscher, the managing director of Mercedes-Benz



(UK), said: "Milton Keynes was seen as a near-ideal location, close to the centre of the country and with good motorway and rail links. It also offered a wide choice of housing options to re-located staff, ranging in price from £30,000 to more than £100,000."

The Swedish paperboard-making firm of Iggesund, like other big companies, also chose the city because of its location and the encouragement offered by the develop-

ment corporation, but Carl Erik-Frisk, head of the company's UK operation, identified other factors.

"Milton Keynes is a fascinating city," he said. "In many ways it is a city of and for the future. It is open, well-planned and superbly landscaped."

"We moved here because we felt that there was an exciting spirit in Milton Keynes; it had, and still has, a sense of direction which we found stimulating after the

stifling traditions and pressures of working in London."

Finn Thomsen, managing director of Wiik and Hoeglund (UK), a Swedish pvc manufacturing company, declared: "On the personal front, I have lived in Milton Keynes since the 1970s and have seen it grow from almost nothing to a city with life and its own identity. It offers something for all ages and I view it as a success story."

Anthony Cox

Town that took IT right to its heart

Milton Keynes' planners put information technology (IT) at the top of the agenda in the development of the city, writes Anthony Cox. They formulated an IT strategy which would promote the practical application of the latest in communications technology and establish the city as a centre of excellence in IT.

The approach of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation was to make the provision of high-tech infrastructure and services as straightforward and as vital as the supply of electricity, gas and water.

Computer-aided design was employed to allow easy installation of telecommunications services throughout the city. Cable ducting is a part of every new home, factory, warehouse, office and major road junction, and soft verges are being maintained to meet installers' future needs.

Early next year, the city will have a new 44-metre communications tower at Linford Wood, the highest reception point in the city, which will provide capacity for telecommunications well into the 21st century.

A site for a satellite park has been reserved on the north-eastern edges of the city. The development corporation has attracted all four telecommunications licenses — BT, Mercury, Cellnet and Racal-Vodafone — making the city one of the few places in the UK where all these services are available.

By next spring, Milton Keynes will be the UK's first urban area to be wholly served by BT's new-generation digital telephone exchanges. The city is also linked into Mercury's fibre-optic business network, and it is expected that Mercury services will soon be offered to domestic users. Office accommodation through the city has been designed to exploit the new communications technology.

The most recent development, the Central Business Exchange (CBX), has been built with generous horizontal and vertical ducting and high heat and humidity dissipation standards.

The CBX is a £40 million development of high-quality offices, a hotel, leisure facilities and shops and a winter garden. Within it are to be found new-tech innovators.

The Midland Bank runs Speedline, Britain's first full-scale electronic shopping experiment, operated among selected city-centre shops, and seven local petrol stations. When Argos, the £500 million retailing company, moved into the CBX, it brought in a £3 million IBM 3081K computer.

Milton Keynes also has more cable TV subscribers — about 34,000 — than anywhere else in the UK. All new homes are connected to BT's coaxial

cable, which gives access to 12 TV and seven FM radio stations.

Another communications "first" for the city was the introduction of photo videotex on the community cable channel. This allows picture-quality photographs and text to be displayed simultaneously on TV screens.

The city's general hospital is building up a patient master index, in which individual medical records are kept centrally under a single patient number. The information is processed by three micro-computers to 100 screens and 50 printers.

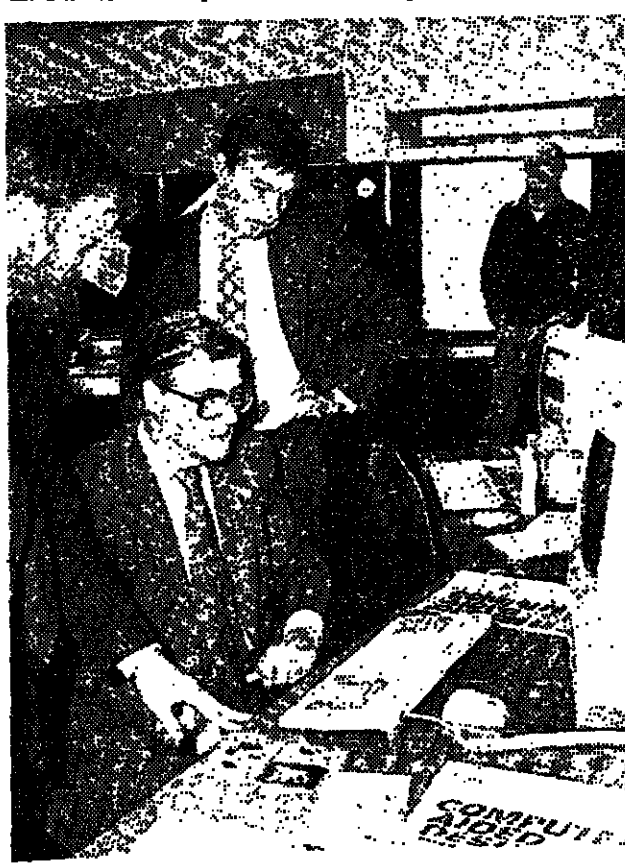
So far three health centres and one hospital are on line. When the system is complete, health-care professionals will have access to comprehensive

provides impartial advice on systems and their operation.

Midsummer Computing manages the IT Exchange, and provides the development corporation with data processing and operations support. Training plays a large part in the company's operations, and it frequently draws on the expertise of two local educational institutions, the Open University, and the Cranfield Institute of Technology.

Cranfield is the country's leading robotics centre and provides a focus for the many robotics and automation companies in Milton Keynes. The city is proud of the fact that it has a greater concentration of robotic expertise and industrial automation than any other part of the UK.

This year an Open Univer-



Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and a great proponent of new technology, interfacing at the Open University in Milton Keynes

up-to-date information about their patients.

Milton Keynes also has the schools network, in which local schools and colleges are linked up to provide a network of more than 70 view-data terminals in educational centres.

The 1,000-page data base carries a range of educational material prepared by teachers and pupils.

With Network MK, terminals are installed in 12 key locations for public access.

The 5,000-page data base offers general information about the city, including local news, job vacancies and pub and restaurant guides.

The IT Exchange is part of the city's IT strategy. The exchange has been provided to help with the implementation of computer technology; it

city initiative started to ensure that all students on IT-related courses gain extensive hands-on computing experience. The Department of Trade and Industry provided £2.25 million for the university to purchase 4,500 micro-computers to form a pool of hardware available for rental by students.

The Open University campus, at Walton Hall, is also the home of the Educational Counselling and Credit Transfer Information Service (Eccit), which is a nationally available computerized database of information about further and higher education throughout the UK.

Basic training in the operation and maintenance of new technology equipment is offered to 16 to 19 year-olds at the Burroughs Information Technology Training Centre.

Autofocus on Minolta Keynes

Minolta technology leads the world. The Minolta 7000 introduced the world's first effective autofocus system for 35mm SLR cameras.

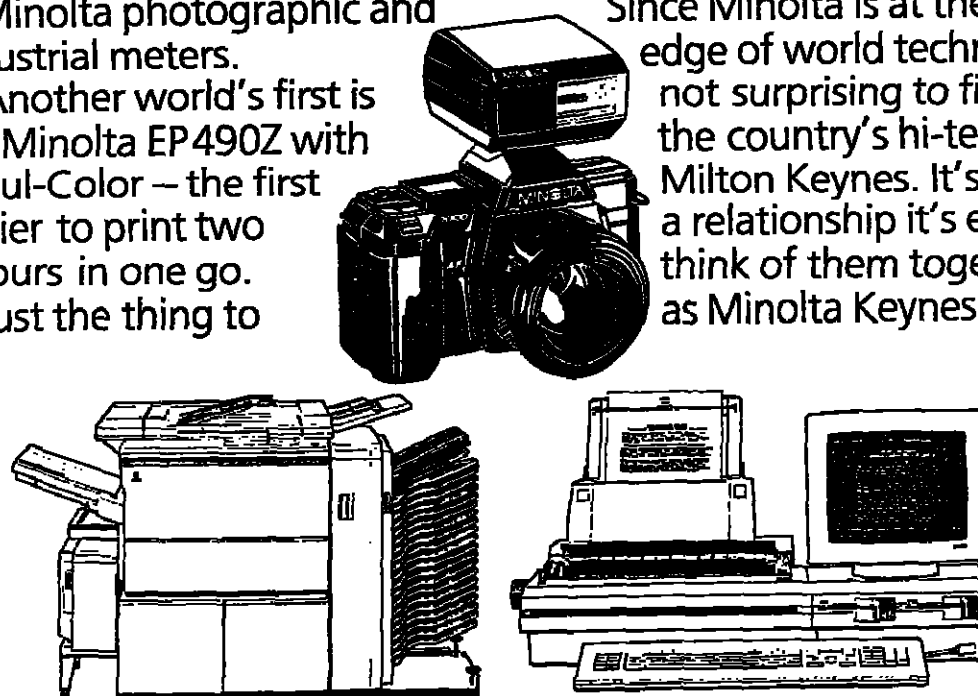
The same advanced optoelectronic technology is found in Minolta photographic and industrial meters.

Another world's first is the Minolta EP490Z with Simul-Color — the first copier to print two colours in one go. Just the thing to

brighten up communications.

With the new Minolta PCW range, communications are taken several steps further by combining typewriter, word processor, printer, personal computer and calculator.

Since Minolta is at the leading edge of world technology, it's not surprising to find them in the country's hi-tech capital, Milton Keynes. It's so natural a relationship it's easy to think of them together — as Minolta Keynes.



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Best houses off the peg

For the migrant in search of promotion, Milton Keynes is a pleasant surprise, with flair and choice in accommodation, allied to competitive prices

For any home-hunter with an eye accustomed to London and Home Counties house prices, Milton Keynes is a revelation.

The property scene in the Buckinghamshire new city offers not only the widest possible choice of styles and prices but, a comparative rarity in British domestic building, significant examples of applied intelligence.

It's as if, at long last, all the style and flair of Britain's best retailers — the Sainsburys, the Marks & Spencers and the Habitat — has been translated to the built environment, as well as the same commitment to give the customer what the customer actually wants.

It's unusual to see so many new homes, less than 60 miles from London, which are clearly creatively marketed rather than production-line. It's unusual, outside the Ideal Home Exhibition, to see so many homes which are well-designed and well-built, rather than run up at high speed, low cost and low quality because someone managed to get his hands on a quarter-acre infill site that fell off the back of a lorry.

The neighbourhood development, encouraged by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, created mini-clusters of homes of different styles, while the landscaping and planting — once the

Hitting the £35,000 price barrier for a relocater

Carefully-chosen varieties of trees and shrubs, are fully mature — will also give each area its own clear identity.

In Milton Keynes, property prices are still affordable for Northerners, pulled south by job opportunities.

The northern boundary of the city of Milton Keynes designated area is the acknowledged boundary between the south-east and the east Midlands. It's at this point that the would-be relocater from the north would start hitting the "nothing under £35,000" property price barrier.

The development corporation has launched a number of initiatives to help those trying to buy at the bottom end of the market, and first-time buyers.

Shared-ownership schemes help first-time buyers to get a foot on the ladder. This means the purchaser, instead of buying the whole property, buys a percentage — from 30 per cent to 80 per cent — and rents the rest.

An example of successful

equity sharing in action is the case of one young woman working in Milton Keynes who bought 50 per cent of a three-bedroomed semi-detached house valued at £32,500 in 1985 for £15,500, with an 11 per cent Halifax mortgage. Monthly repayments were then £150 mortgage and £50 rent. Now she and her fiancé have increased the mortgage to buy the property completely.

Another possibility is what is known as "deferred land value". A purchaser buying a house built on land owned by the development corporation, does not have to pay for the land until the property is resold on the open market.

House prices are said to drop by £1,000 for every minute on the train between Euston and Milton Keynes. By fast Inter-City train, it's a 45-minute journey. The sums soon add up.

Prices in Milton Keynes are keener than, for instance, established areas like Luton or Hemel Hempstead, which are still reckoned London commuter country.

Roger Cooper, manager of the Abbey National Building Society in Milton Keynes, had perhaps the most comprehensive overview of the housing scene in and around the city.

"What makes the property market here so unique is that it caters for such a wide variety of properties, prices, situations and choices", he said.

"Milton Keynes today is a happy medium. It's not the north and it's not the south; it's a bridge between the two."

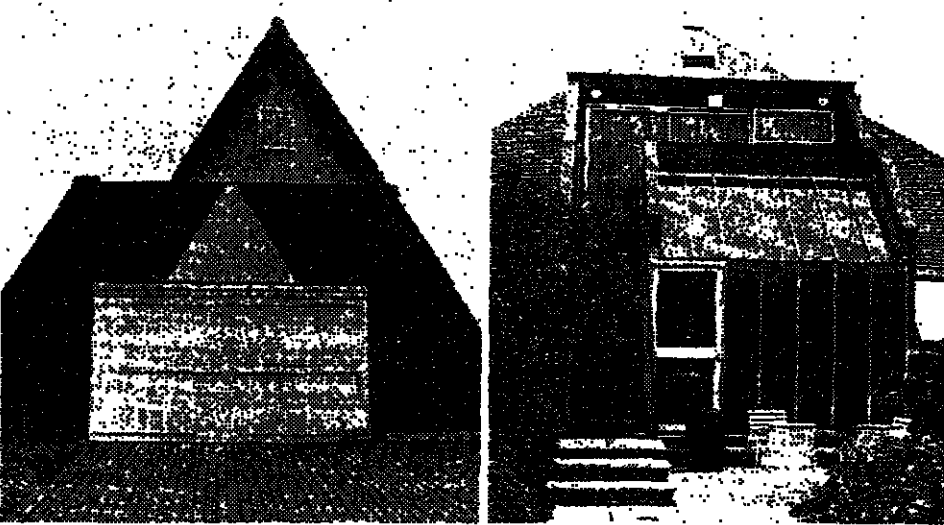
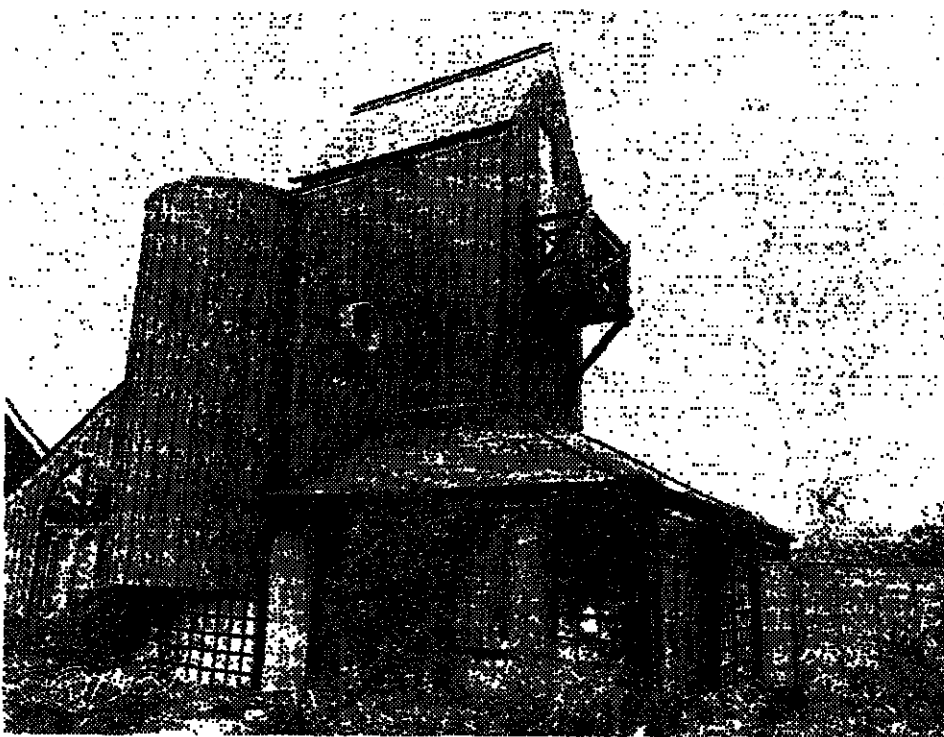
"We shall need to accept the fact that people do commute," he said, quoting the case of a young couple, both working in London, who had just bought a three-bedroomed detached house in the city for £65,000.

"They both still work in London, but find they can be home before seven. They told me that within the same travelling time they simply cannot beat the lifestyle here. Elsewhere they could only afford a one or two-bedroomed flat", said Mr Cooper.

"As business opportunities expand here, maybe people who start by commuting will switch to work within the city."

Mr Cooper describes the housing market as "insatiable". "Eighteen months ago there weren't many properties on the market here much over £100,000. Now so many major companies are moving in that it has spurred the demand for luxury executive homes. Today, properties in the £20,000 to £300,000 range are selling with no problems."

Mike O'Shea runs the Milton Keynes' leading firm of estate agents, Taylors. The firm has grown with the city, and now has eight offices throughout the area. He sums up the change: "Milton Keynes used to be the butt of jokes, as many new towns were. Now the joke's on the people who didn't move here."



Stepping out on the gables of Milton Keynes: Malthouse style at Bradwell Common, top; two examples of the cheese-cutter style, also at Bradwell Common, centre; and flats in the Cornbarrow district, above

According to Taylors, current affordable prices show one-bedroom starter homes beginning at £35,000 to £42,000, two-bedroomed homes going for £38,000 to £50,000, three-bedroomed terrace or semi-detached homes for £46,000 to £60,000, and three-bedroomed detached houses going for between £60,000 to £110,000, depending on the specifications and fittings.

In Milton Keynes, you hear the phrase "second-hand properties". The new is significantly both more

sought-after and more costly here. While an older four-bedroomed detached house would cost around £75,000, a new house of the same size would cost £80,000 to £85,000.

Self-building is popular in Milton Keynes. The development corporation has sold 1,200 individual plots and 800 do-it-yourself homes have been completed.

There are two paths to self-build. One way is to build alone on an individual plot, seldom a project for the first time buyer.

This type of self-build tends to appeal to purchasers, says the Milton Keynes development corporation, like doctors, lawyers and bank managers, who want and can afford, a larger, more individualistic home, or professional builders who have both the money and knowledge.

With a plot costing around £50,000, the go-it-alone self-builder could complete a home for perhaps £150,000 to £175,000, still below market prices.

Doreen King

For most people outside the city, education in Milton Keynes means the Open University, but to local people it means a wealth of opportunity in hundreds of different schools.

Within the borough of Milton Keynes there are 76 state schools, none of them selective. Pupils living outside the city may attend one of the many schools to be found in the three neighbouring local education authority areas. Parents opting for private education can choose between three schools, one of them preparatory, in the city, six in Bedford and Stowe public school, which is nearby.

Children in Milton Keynes, aged from five to 12, attend first and middle schools (the former infant and junior schools), which have been built by the Buckinghamshire Education Authority to serve each large residential area. There are also Roman Catholic schools and, in outlying villages, small Church of England schools.

There is no "12-plus" selection testing in Milton Keynes, so all children transfer quite naturally to one of seven purpose-built comprehensive schools situated at Bletchley, Wolverton, Newport Pagnell and on two specially-planned campus sites at Stantonbury and Woughton, where four schools are grouped in pairs.

The paired schools share facilities and pool their resources to provide more and better equipment for their pupils, but they are administered separately. The sharing of facilities also extends to include the local adult community. At Stantonbury campus, for example, the public makes extensive use of the theatre, swimming pool and sports hall.

The region also has seven special schools, which provide for children who have learning

Varied paths in schools search

difficulties, or are physically disabled.

One unusual distinction for a city, which has grown used to proclaiming its achievement of "firsts", is that it is likely to claim one educational "last": the last Roman Catholic secondary school to be built in England and Wales this century. Work started on the project two months ago.

The £3 million school is expected to welcome the first of its eventual 800 pupils in September 1988, saving Roman Catholic teenagers a daily journey to school in Bedford.

The Roman Catholic community already boasts the city's most expensive private school: the 600-pupil £6,000-a-year Japanese Gyosei International School, which was opened earlier this year to boarders aged between 10 and 18.

Milton Keynes was in competition with Paris and Rome to provide a site for the school, which is an extension of the 106-year-old Gyosei School in Tokyo, Japan's Roman Catholic answer to Eton.

The Buckinghamshire city, which provides a home for 20 Japanese companies, won, said Father Shigeru Tagawa, principal of the Tokyo School and chairman of the Gyosei School Board, "because we believe that Milton Keynes is the most forward-looking city in England, and because lots

of Japanese families will be living there".

The school is establishing links with Stowe.

Further education for students aged from 16 to 19 is available at the twin-campus Milton Keynes College; technical subjects are studied at Wolverton and commercial studies at Bletchley. Each year the college provides training for 800 full-time and 3,000 part-time students.

The Burroughs Information Technology Education Centre (ITEC) offers training in electronic and computing skills for unemployed 16 to 19-year-olds.

Milton Keynes is home to the Open University — the city's largest employer — which specializes in the provision of distance teaching to undergraduate level and beyond, by means of television, radio and correspondence materials supplemented by annual summer schools.

Seven miles from the city is the Cranfield Institute of Technology, which is an international centre for advanced studies in engineering science, technology and management.

Some 10 miles from Milton Keynes is Buckingham University, Britain's only independent, privately-funded university, which is also unique in offering two-year undergraduate degrees.

Anthony Cox

Useful addresses: Chief education officer, Buckinghamshire County Council, County Hall, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire HP20 1UA (tel: Aylesbury 5000).

Area Education Officer, Milton Keynes Education Office, 1, Witan Gate, Central Milton Keynes MK9 2BE (Milton Keynes 667611).

Milton Keynes College, Chaffron Way, Leadenhall West MK6 5LP.

The greening of a city

Peter Plant, MBE, the Landscape and Forestry Manager for Milton Keynes, is entitled to look upon his last 20 years' work with pride and satisfaction.

In 1967 he came with his team to acres of muddy and water-logged green fields and transformed the scenery with 13 million plantings of trees and shrubs. On average, a million trees and bushes have been planted each year at a cost of £600,000.

The clay lowlands of the southeast Midlands are not the easiest terrain for the forester and trees have had to be carefully selected.

Dutch elm disease was a significant setback. Although elm could be a suitable species for the soil, "we just couldn't risk it", explained Mr Plant.

The trees chosen have been horse chestnut, alder, silver birch, Norway and Field maple, mountain ash and other sorbus varieties, limes and "all the cherries".

Milton Keynes' friendly links with Japan brought the gift of a batch of Japanese cherry trees from the slopes of Mount Fujiyama, air-freighted to Milton Keynes with their roots washed completely free of soil.

All the major boulevards in the city centre have London plane trees. They were not picked to keep transplanted Cockneys happy but to withstand pollution and exhaust fumes as the hub of the city becomes more urban.

"We haven't planted London plane anywhere else in the city so they will give the city centre a definite identity," he explained.

Mr Plant is currently experimenting with Australian eucalyptus but, so far, he is not totally satisfied with the results.

The trees of Milton Keynes survived the great hurricane of October 15 with hardly any losses. Young trees are flexible and the worst damage was a few broken stakes.

When a new town is being built, unless there is substantial existing woodland or mature trees, the landscape can look very bleak.

It needs what landscape planners call "sky furniture" and Mr Plant and his team have blessed Milton Keynes with an abundance.

The technique is to plant so densely that if any trees are destroyed by nature or the ill-intentioned, in the context of thousands it's simply not noticed. "It saves thinning later," says Mr Plant.

Throughout the city, shrubs have been carefully selected for hardiness and low maintenance, but there are also flowers in season: daffodils in the spring and a mass of speciose roses in June.

"You can hoe or you can use herbicide. We can't afford to hoe so we use herbicide and make our own bark and woodchip mixture of mulching," said Mr Plant.

Some of the young oaks originally planted nearly 20 years ago are now nearly 20 feet high and the outlines of the future look of the well-greened city are becoming plain to see.

The lakes excavated to provide the drainage needed for the new city now have green fingers of linear parks alongside, providing permanent green where building will never take place.

Perhaps it's a sign of a mature community that Milton Keynes now has its own environmental protest pressure group: Keep Wilken Lake Ever Tranquil, which is lobbying to stop a road bridge being built across a lake originally designed to carry it.

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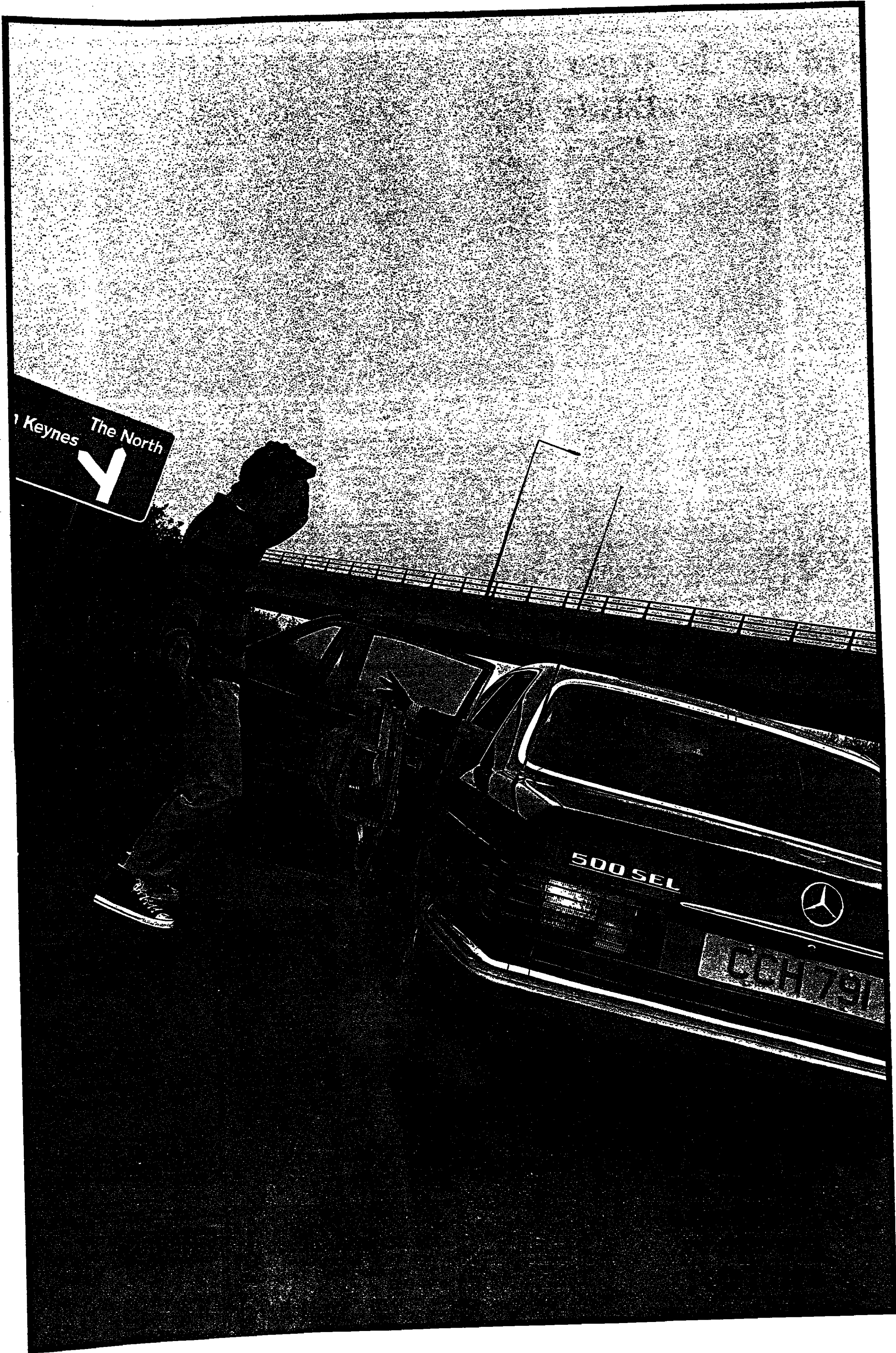
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AT THE
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Now for the super intelligent building

The day of the "super-intelligent" building has arrived in Milton Keynes at the city's Energy Park, writes Anthony Cox.

Energy efficiency and access to the most up-to-date information technology (IT) are being linked to provide an exciting business and residential environment, which is the first of its kind in the world.

The Energy Park is a 300-acre parkland and lakeside site, within easy reach of the city centre, which will provide, on 240 acres, housing and community services for 3,100 people, and in a 60-acre commercial area, employment for about 2,000 more when the project, which is being developed by the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, is completed in the early 1990s.

It is anticipated that when fully developed the park will accommodate about 60 companies in more than a million square feet of office and factory space. Already, 280 homes have been completed, a further 320 are being built and two commercial developments are under way to provide nearly 100,000 square feet of office, research and production space.

In the new year, the MKDC will start the building of two speculative units for commercial use.

The key to the project, which was launched in February 1985, lies in the exploitation of tried and tested means of reducing energy costs for all the park's buildings and in giving residents and business users access to the most modern communications and information services.

Announcing the launch of



Lord Henry Chilver, chairman of the development corporation, above, and Giles Charrington, energy world coordinator, in front of the Salvesen House at last year's Energy World Exhibition

the two commercial building schemes, Lord Chilver, chairman of the development corporation, said: "We have seen the emergence of the 'intelligent building' — one which is equipped to provide access to a wide range of information technology services."

Park's housing built to high standard

"In parallel with this, great progress has been made in making more effective use of energy in buildings. When energy and information technology come together in buildings, we have the beginnings of 'super-intelligent' buildings."

The development corpora-

tion is surprising that "marriage" throughout the Energy Park. The park's housing, which ranges from one-bedroom flats to five-bedroom "executive" houses, is built to a common — and exacting — standard of energy efficiency, which is some 30 per cent better than the level demanded under current building regulations.

The first residential development — a show village of 50 low-energy houses — was completed in 1986 (Energy Efficiency Year) as part of the international housing exhibition, Energy World.

One of the development corporation's objectives for the park is that it should promote energy efficiency on an international basis; the Energy Park pioneers want to share their experience with others who have a respon-

sibility for urban development.

As a practical expression of that wish, three of the housing schemes are European Community Energy Demonstration Projects. One scheme, which is now complete, used sun and wind power to generate electricity on a commercial scale to nine houses. A second scheme will exploit passive solar gain through the use of large areas of high-performance south-facing glazing, and a third will demonstrate roof-top solar energy collection.

"We see the importance of the Energy Park being in its impact as a large demonstration project to show developers, architects and the public, both here and abroad, what can be achieved in

energy-efficient design and good energy management," said Lord Chilver.

For business premises, the development corporation seeks well-designed and commercially-viable buildings

Park shows architects the way

which meet an energy standard set 40 per cent below the current building regulation requirements of the Chartered Institute of Building Services Energy Code (CIBSE), part 2a.

The construction of Solaris Court, a development by the London and Edinburgh Trust, is one of the two commercial

projects under way at the park. The two-storey building has had its energy efficiency independently assessed at a rate 48 per cent better than the levels of the CIBSE 2a code.

This figure will be achieved through high levels of insulation to floors, walls and the roof, the use of high-reflectivity double-glazing and shades and careful orientation to exploit the positive features of the weather.

The Bride Hall Group's high-technology single-storey commercial property, which will be skilfully set in the park to exploit natural daylight to the utmost, is expected to achieve a remarkable saving in energy costs of more than 50 per cent, using CIBSE calculation methods.

Although the development

corporation uses CIBSE methods to calculate energy efficiency in commercial premises, for houses in the Energy Park the corporation developed the Energy Cost Index (MKECI), which has been verified by the Building Research Establishment.

The MKECI is presented as a figure — typically between 80 and 250 — which is a measure of total annual fuel costs per square metre of floor area. The lower the index figure, the better the house's likely performance.

For the first phase of housing in the park, the MKECI target has been set at 120, which compares with an overall UK index figure of more than 170. The Netherlands, Eire, Austria, France and West Germany all have higher levels than the MKECI target

Progress made in use of energy in buildings

figure, but Scandinavian countries, with more stringent building regulations, are significantly lower.

Hand-in-hand with energy efficiency goes the development corporation's commitment to the exploitation of the benefits of information technology. The city is aiming to be the leading centre in Europe for the practical application of IT, and as part of this programme the most advanced telecommunications facilities will be

Energy meters will be read at long range

incorporated in the park's infrastructure.

These facilities, plus an enhanced cable network, will offer users high-quality interactive services such as high-speed data links, telebanking, teleshopping and local information.

Energy-management and monitoring will be promoted in the park, and gas and electricity boards will be able to develop distance meter reading.

To help with the implementation of computer technology, the development corporation has set up an Information Technology Exchange to provide impartial advice on systems and their operation.

At the heart of the Energy Park will be an Energy Centre, which will function as an international information, education and recreation centre.

Play's the thing for a well-balanced life

Companies should send their workaholics to Milton Keynes for a crash course in the well-balanced life.

There seems little danger of "all work and no play" when leisure opportunities abound on the doorstep.

There are two 18-hole golf courses, plus private courses at Aspley Gisse and Woburn nearby. The Woburn Golf and Country Club has two championship courses, and is now the home of the Dunhill Masters Tournament.

Milton Keynes has three major leisure centres, each providing facilities for sports, swimming and theatre. The

list of active sports clubs starts with "A" for American football — there are three teams in the Badweiser League — proceeds via angling, archery and athletics to cricket, croquet and cycling, continues with fencing, flying and gliding, gallops off to the three riding stables and four riding clubs, and concludes with yoga and volleyball, not to mention water sports like canoeing, sailing, sub-aqua, water-skiing and wind-surfing.

A new canal-based marina complex at Woughton provides 125 moorings, 33 private homes, a chandlery and a new hotel with a bar and restaurant.

Milton Keynes has encouraged the arts from its earliest days. The city's rich cultural life may well owe a considerable

debt to the Open University, whose staff started organisations, like the local film society, and were active in many local initiatives.

Shawn Hennessy, Director of the Buckinghamshire Arts Association, points out: "There's more than a dozen drama groups in Milton Keynes doing work of very high calibre. You get people doing Bond and Brecht, as well as Alan Ayckbourn. In fact, I don't think I've ever seen an Agatha Christie put on here."

A number of creative people in the crafts and visual arts have made their homes in Milton Keynes. Converted

almshouses at Linford provide several studios.

There is a major exhibition gallery in the city centre, as well as a number of community workshops, which show the work of professional artists and encourage local people to create their own works.

Milton Keynes' annual festival is the high-spot of the city's arts year. This year's performances ranged from George Melly, the jazz singer, to Handel's *Messiah*.

The Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, Steeleye Span, the London Brass Virtuosi and the Milton Keynes Chamber Orchestra were just some of the

highlights from a packed programme.

The music scene in Milton Keynes has always been active, and Dr Hugh Finnigan, Reader in Comparative Social Institutions at the Open University, has just completed a book — *The Hidden Practice of Music, A Study of Local Music-Making in an English Town* — on amateur music-making in Milton Keynes, to be published shortly by Cambridge University Press.

In the early 1980s she found three to four classical orchestras and several dozen school and youth orchestras, five to eight main brass bands,

and several smaller ones, nine or 10 independent four-part choirs in the classical tradition, choirs in most schools and churches, around six operatic or musical drama societies, including two Gilbert and Sullivan societies, more than a dozen jazz groups, five or six folk clubs, and about four ceilidh dance bands, two leading country and western bands, and 100 or more small rock and pop bands.

"There was a strong pre-existing tradition in the grass roots", she explained, "in the towns and villages later incorporated into Milton Keynes."

Dr Finnigan estimated that 5 per cent to 6 per cent of the population of Milton Keynes were currently actively engaged in music-making.

She found young people's rock and pop groups (although most preferred descriptions like "reggae" or "heavy metal") typically created their own sound, and all but two of

the groups she studied, composed their own music.

The Open University Club, run by Lynn McDonald, is not just for university staff and students, but welcomes any Milton Keynes resident who pays the £2 membership fee.

In November, the entertainment programme included acts from the London alternative comedy circuit, folk music, a contemporary dance company recital, and a full programme of films staged by the Open Film Society, which acts as Milton Keynes' own art-house circuit for classic, revival and foreign films.

Those of studios disposition could find extra-mural evening classes at the Open University this winter. Subjects included: "Understanding the Universe"; "Vernacular Buildings and Their Care"; "Science and the Paranormal"; and "The Reproduction Revolution".

An ark-full of opportunity in fast-growing centre

The Milton Keynes Business Directory runs from "abrasive materials" to a "zoological park." In between are listed almost all the business and professional services likely to be required by the residents of the fastest-growing city in the UK, writes Anthony Cox.

In the city, more than 100 firms, employing more than 3,000 people, offer business and professional support services.

According to Steve Norcliffe, who heads the marketing team at the Milton Keynes Development Corporation: "The commercial growth of the city has attracted many firms from the business services sector."

Andy Blane, a partner in BlaneWood Andrews Computing, agrees that the city's continuing expansion provides an "indigenous business community" which constantly requires services.

About 30 consultancy firms are to be found in Milton Keynes, including some of the profession's biggest names. One recent arrival is Coopers and Lybrand, which has taken on £1 million worth of new business since March.

Alan Waller, who is in charge of the firm's Milton Keynes branch, explained the move into the city: "With offices already established in Leicester and Northampton, we recognized a prime opportunity to strengthen our position along the M1 corridor."

"The Milton Keynes office is in a key position to capitalize on the many new business opportunities provided by companies setting up and relocating in the area."

Mr Waller said the move was particularly important to the firm, which is one of the country's leading management consultancies in distribution strategy, because of the city's importance in national and international commercial distribution networks.

The Milton Keynes office of Peat Marwick McLintock — the world's largest accountancy and management consultancy organization —

opened in 1980 to service several large clients. George McNaught, the firm's managing director, said: "We were confident in the feeling that the city would be successful. The decision to move was a good one and the office has now built up to 150 partners and staff."

"The success of Peat Marwick McLintock has mirrored the success of Milton Keynes itself, and new clients

Confident in city's success

in the area and clients moving to Milton Keynes have found it extremely convenient to have us close by."

Other well-known consultancy firms operating in the city include Touche Ross, Grant Thornton and Neville Russell.

The major banks are, of course, well-established, and TSB Bank has its national computer centre in the city.

Nine building societies are established in Milton Keynes, with the Abbey National hav-

ing its purpose-built administrative headquarters in the city centre.

Sentry Insurance has its UK head office in the city and Legal and General maintains a major national administration office. In all, there are 12 well-known insurance companies in the city.

Two important professional bodies — the Chartered Institute of Accountants in England and Wales and the Institute of Insurance Consultants — have national offices in Milton Keynes.

The city's financial community is served by a wide range of different specialist firms, including advertising agencies and public relations consultants, business travel agents, computer consultants, conference organizers and exhibition designers, inquiry agents, freight agents, financial and insurance consultants and brokers, loss adjusters, market research and analysis firms, patent and trade mark agents, personnel and training consultants, solicitors — 30 firms, and translation services. The city's *Business Directory* runs to 272 pages.

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HORIZONS

A guide to career opportunities

Suffer the little children

To give has become a trend. Bob Geldof helped bring charities up to date and into our awareness, while behind the scenes there are many people who have been saying the same thing for years — "give".

Working for charity isn't just about dreaming up ways of getting us to part with our loose change, though it has a lot to do with dreaming up imaginative ways of raising money. Neither is it about ruffling a collecting tin outside St. Martin's and helping the abatement of our guilty souls to the tune of 10p.

Collecting for charity is an important part of the work of any voluntary organization and tens of thousands of people give their time to do this. But what of the numerous different jobs that together create an effective organization.

Among people who choose this work as a career there is a faith in the cause, and a measure of hope in the future. Signs of change, for the most part, are encouraging. More people are giving to charities as areas of need and deprivation are brought to our awareness.

Here we focus on a charity north of the border — The Royal Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Founded in 1884 in Glasgow and given a royal charter in 1922, the RSPCC has helped more than one million children. It is not only a charity raising funds to help children in need but also provides a service and employs a variety of professionally qualified staff.

Within the RSPCC there are three main areas of work: field staff working with families and children, fund-raisers and admin. Much of the work, where staff are in direct contact with children and families, is akin to social work.

Apart from inspectors and case-workers who respond to referrals there is also a variety of staff aligned to the various centres and projects throughout Scotland. Posts here include counsellors, therapists, teachers and researchers.

The nature of charity work is often to pioneer schemes and projects, asking for a flexibility and innovative spirit from employees. The work of the inspector is similar to that of a social worker and, indeed, the RSPCC now recruits only trained social workers. They are located throughout most of Scotland, offering a 24-hour service. All are given a basic induction to the society's work and their main function is to deal with referrals, which come from a variety of sources. Most are from families requesting assistance. Others come from relatives or neighbours suspecting neglect or violence to the child, from doctors, social workers, health visitors, teachers.

Last year, more than 10,600 children were referred to the society.

In past years, the society found its workload increasing. In particular, cases relating to the sexual abuse of children increased by 40 per cent. Arthur Wood, the general secretary, doesn't feel that this indicates an increase in cruelty to



Working for a charity means more than easing guilty souls into parting with 10p. It's a career that calls for faith and hope in the future, says Janis Mackay

children but rather that more cases are coming to light.

The RSPCC is called on to solve problems of physical abuse, neglect, children left unattended, emotional deprivation and problems within the family, often exacerbated by economic conditions and unemployment.

Long-serving inspectors continue to experience cases of the abused child who has become the abusive parent, and it is in order to break this depressing cycle, and to effect solutions, that the society is devoting more of its time and work.

The society runs a number of centres offering different services. It has an education centre where staff are employed to teach skills such as home economics and how to be creative with your child. It also has a number of caravans and an adventure camp, staffed by youth and community workers, play leaders and volunteers.

The society is also active in areas of research and, until this year, it had a special project for treatment and research into the problems of non-accidental injury. Now a new project at the same base will be looking at the problem of child sexual abuse.

The latest development is the Resource and Activity Centre, Killen, on the Black Isle. Here a project co-ordinator is employed and this centre is used for group work for adolescents who

are in difficulties and who have been sexually abused. Intensive counselling services are also offered.

"To work for charity you have to be fairly adaptable," says Norman Dunning, the divisional manager. "The task of the voluntary sector is to promote ideas and pioneer projects which, if proven successful, the statutory services will then follow up.

"For instance, in 1979 a family centre was established in Glasgow as part of the special project with NA children. At that time it was the only family centre of its kind; now there are 80 of them in Scotland. We also have a group at Anfield Place working with the problem of sexual abuse where we employ counsellors and an art therapist.

"We look for staff who are able to be creative, think up ideas, able to adapt and change and to originate something. In exchange we can offer reasonable job security and pay equivalent to that of social workers. People experience job satisfaction and the freedom of being able to put forward ideas and thoughts, not bound by red tape.

"Because we are pioneering new projects the nature of the work may change. Adaptability is important, so is creativity. I feel you need the voluntary sector to be creative and critical to keep the statutory sector on its toes."

Another group continually on its toes is the fund-raising branch, which makes the work of the field staff possible. Fund-raising falls into three strands: schools co-ordinators, who talk to pupils about the work of the society, giving children the opportunity to raise money; fund-raising organizers who help to recruit new members and give back-up support to local voluntary committees; and the promotions staff who seek sponsors from industry and business.

Mary Mackay, organizing secretary of the RSPCC, says: "It is important to remember why we are raising funds and to keep that goal in sight. One can become very immersed in raising funds and forget why. To preserve our members and staff getting caught up in the money-making wheel we provide opportunities, such as open days, to help our voluntary supporters feel a part of the organization, which depends heavily on them."

The key word in the RSPCC has always been "prevention" and much of the work is to this end, such as counselling and teaching. "We aim to have an open door," says Mr Dunning. "And deliberately do not employ the shock-horror style of advertising. This might earn us more money but it could make it more difficult for the families in need to come forward.

"Our aim is to be approachable, both to ideas coming from staff and members, and for children and families in need, in order to, as was the aim of the RSPCC 100 years ago, 'prevent the public and private wrongs of children'."

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01-481 1066

PREP & PUBLIC
SCHOOLSWELLINGBOROUGH
SCHOOL
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

HMC 13-18 Co-educational
Boarding/day 400 pupils 130 in VI form

Applications are invited for the following vacancies from September 1988:

1. HEAD OF MATHEMATICS
2. A HISTORY specialist who will also teach some ENGLISH
3. A P.E. specialist with subsidiary Mathematics, English, Science or Geography.

A willingness to assist in extra-curricular activities and games coaching or supervision is essential. Salaries are on the Baker Scale with additional allowances dependent upon qualifications and experience. Single accommodation can be provided if required.

Applications with c.v. and the names of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster, Wellingborough School, Northamptonshire, NN8 2BX.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL
NORTHWOOD,
MIDDLESEX

Required for September 1988 or earlier.

HEAD

St. Martin's is a preparatory school in membership of I.A.P.S. with approximately 200 day boys and 45 boarders between the ages of 7 and 13 and a pre-preparatory department of approximately 60 boys between the ages of 5 and 7.

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, St. Martin's School, Northwood, Middlesex HA6 2DJ. (09274 25740). The closing date for applications will be 30th November 1987.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON

BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar at this Independent Girls' Secondary School (G.S.A. 390 girls, aged 11-18). The post will be vacant in January 1988. Apply with C.V. and the names of two referees to:

The Principal,
Queen's College,
43-49 Harley Street,
London W1N 2BT.

Oundle School

Northamptonshire

A graduate in Physics,
Electronics or Engineering
required for September 1988
to teach PHYSICS
throughout the School.

This large and successful
Department will be moving to
new, purpose built
laboratories by September.
There is active involvement
in the development of project
work, electronics and
computing and there is easy
access to the School's
extended Workshops.

Accommodation is available
to both unmarried and
married staff.

Applications, including the
names of two referees,
should be sent to:
The Headmaster,
Oundle School,
Oundle,
Peterborough PE8 4EN,
from whom further details
may be obtained.

FARRINGTONS SCHOOL

CHICHESTER

Kent BN7 6LR

Required in January for two
years, to cover maternity
leave, a full time teacher of
Mathematics to work at all
levels throughout the school
including G.C.S.E. and
Advanced Level.

Apply in writing to the
Headmistress giving the
names and addresses
of two referees.

THOMAS'S

is an independent educational
School for boys aged 5 to 16
years old in Central
London. We require a young
enthusiastic teacher of
Geography and/or Biology starting in
January 1988. Full or part-time
staff considered. Must be qualified
and have previous teaching
experience up to 16+. Friendly
working environment. Baker
Scale. DES position.

Send CV to Mr David Thomas,
Thomas's, 1571 Chiswick Garden,
London W3 2RL.

BURSAR

Required - part-time,
Preparatory School,
160 boys (14-19).
Further details from:
The Secretary,
NORTHWOOD
PREPARATORY
SCHOOL,
Moat Farm,
Sandy Lodge Road,
Rickmansworth,
Herts WD3 1LW.

WOLSEY Half-Distance Training
for GCSE/GCE. Business,
Banking, Law, Prospects:
Dept. ALA, Wolsey Hall, Oxford
OX1 2PP. Tel: (01865) 52200
(24 hrs).

UNIVERSITY
APPOINTMENTSHampshire
College

Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE, Assistant Professor of
Philosophy AOS: Non-Western Philosophy (at least two
of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Tibetan, or Sub-Saharan African)
and Ancient Western Philosophy. AOS: open. Two
courses/semester, supervision of independent work
including senior theses, advising, and normal college
teaching. Opportunities for teaching and scholarship,
and team teaching in the context of active interdisciplinary
programs in Philosophy, Cognitive Science, Third World
Studies, Feminist Studies and Cultural Studies. Send letter
describing teaching and scholarly interests, CV, sample of
written work, and three letters of recommendation to
Philosophy Search Committee, School of Descriptions
and Cognitive Science, Hampshire College, Amherst, MA
01002. We will interview at the APA Eastern Division
meetings, Ph.D. in Philosophy prior to appointment.
The committee will begin reviewing applications on December
15, 1987. Hampshire College is an EOA employer.
Applications from members of minority groups are
encouraged.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE,
OXFORD OX1 1NFStudentships for Postgraduate Students
in the Social Sciences

Open to men or women graduates who wish to undertake
research or post-graduate studies in economics, statistics,
politics, sociology (including some aspects of social psychology),
recent economic, social or political history, industrial relations,
management studies, public and social administration,
international relations, or any aspect of social studies (such as,
for instance, Commonwealth history or the study of Western
Europe or of the Third World) which falls broadly within these
fields. The College normally takes in some twenty-five post-
graduate students a year.

The College will also be offering a number of Nuffield Funded
Studentships to cover fees and maintenance. These will be open
to both UK and overseas students.
However, applicants who are eligible will be expected to apply for
grants to the normal funding agencies. Students selected by the
College and eligible for grants from the ESRC should make
applications for funding through the College.
Particulars from the Admissions Secretary. Applications,
marked "Studentships" as early as possible.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF VISION SCIENCES

CHAIR

This forward-looking, technological university seeks to appoint an exceptional individual to strengthen its senior leadership and research. Aston's research in Vision Sciences was rated as "outstanding" by the University Grants Committee in 1986. The Department has the largest undergraduate intake in Ophthalmic Optics in the UK. It has recently benefited from imaginatively-converted accommodation housing excellent, modern facilities and equipment for teaching, research and clinical work.

Applications will be welcome from outstanding candidates with a distinguished research record in any area of Vision Sciences consistent with the present strengths of the Department. The prime consideration is an imaginative and innovative approach, particularly in collaboration with other departments, such as Pharmaceutical Sciences, Computer Science & Applied Mathematics, and Electrical & Electronic Engineering and Applied Physics. Sympathy with Aston's ethos as a progressive, quality-driven technological university is essential.

Anyone wishing to discuss the post informally, from personal interest or to advise others, may approach Professor G F A Harding, Head of Department. The Vice-Chancellor may also be approached directly as Chairman of the Search Committee. Tel: (021) 359 3611.

Salary within the professorial range - average £26,600 pa; minimum £22,050 pa (will increase by 6% on 1 March 1988).

A continuing appointment, secondment or limited-term contract will be considered, with appropriate remuneration.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from: The Personnel Officer (Academic Staff), quoting Ref. No. 8754/2, Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET.



ASTON UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY
SECRETARY-REGISTRAR

(Ref. No. 8756/2)

DIRECTOR OF
UNIVERSITY RELATIONS

(Ref. No. 8757/2)

This modern, technological university seeks outstanding candidates for the above posts, aimed particularly at strengthening its senior leadership. As two of the four senior administrative officers reporting directly to the Vice-Chancellor, the successful applicants will contribute to the shaping of major policies affecting Aston, and play key roles in its future as a progressive, quality-driven university. Central to Aston's plans for a "high-tech" future is its powerful IT infrastructure which offers to candidates an exceptional opportunity for the development of new-style support services to lead the way into the 21st Century.

The **Secretary-Registrar** will be expected to break the traditional mould of past appointments and play a central role in academic planning, involving appropriate performance measures and databases; be responsible for a range of administrative offices including the Registry and Personnel Services; and act as Secretary of the University Council, Senate and Convocation.

The **Director of University Relations** is a new post whose holder will develop and implement a coherent policy for projecting a sharply-focused image of Aston internally and externally. Responsibility for the interface between the University and its numerous external constituencies will include overview of publications, visits and ceremonies, and co-ordination of the work of the Schools Liaison Office, the Careers Advisory Service and the Information Office. Within the University, the emphasis will be on establishing the most effective channels of communication. In the longer term, fund-raising will become a major activity.

Excellent academic qualifications; an outstanding record of high-level management in a complex organisation; an imaginative and innovative approach to university management; and demonstrated ability to achieve change through a consultative and participative style, are the essential requirements.

Anyone wishing to discuss these posts informally, from personal interest or to advise others, may approach the Acting University Secretary, Mr J R Tunley; the interim Director of University Relations, Professor W R McWhinnie; or the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Sir Frederick Crawford, as Chairman of the Search Committees. Tel: (021) 359 3611.

Salary (will increase by 6% on 1 March 1988) - negotiable, comparable with the professorial average of £26,600 pa.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Vice-Chancellor's Office, quoting the appropriate Ref. No., Aston University, Aston Triangle, Birmingham B4 7ET.



ASTON UNIVERSITY

MONASH UNIVERSITY
Melbourne, AustraliaDEAN OF THE
FACULTY OF
EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the position of Dean of the Faculty of Education, which becomes vacant on 31 December 1988, the end of the period of office of the present Dean (Professor P.J. Fensham, F.R.A.C.I., F.A.S.S.A.). It is therefore hoped that the new Dean will take up duty on 2 January 1989, or as soon as possible afterwards. The Faculty, a single department in the University, has four academic groups for planning the teaching of degree or diploma programmes, and for research supervision. At present there are five other professors and more than 60 academic staff. There are two diploma programmes for the initial training of secondary teachers and educational psychologists and five degree programmes. These include three coursework degrees for mid-career professionals and two major thesis programmes for a M.Ed. or Ph.D. Of the 1300 students enrolled in the Faculty in 1987, more than 50% are engaged in higher degree studies (coursework Masters or thesis M.Ed./Ph.D.).

It is expected that the successful applicant will have high standing as a research scholar in keeping with the strong emphasis and high reputation for research that the Faculty continues to maintain. Experience in the academic field of education and in university administration are important, as the Dean is responsible for administering and developing the work of the Faculty as a whole.

The successful applicant will be appointed to a professorship within the Faculty and will be encouraged to undertake some teaching and to pursue research interests. Duties will include acting in an advisory capacity to the Vice-Chancellor as a member of the Committee of Deans. The appointment will be initially for five years, with provision after that period for a second term or for transfer to a chair within the Faculty.

Salary: \$464,201 per annum. Superannuation, travel and removal allowance, and temporary housing assistance.

Information and application procedure and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, 3168, Australia, or the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (App), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PP.

Applications should reach the Registrar not later than 29 January 1988. Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE,
OXFORD OX1 1NFStudentships for Postgraduate Students
in the Social Sciences

Open to men or women graduates who wish to undertake
research or post-graduate studies in economics, statistics,
politics, sociology (including some aspects of social psychology),
recent economic, social or political history, industrial relations,
management studies, public and social administration,
international relations, or any aspect of social studies (such as,
for instance, Commonwealth history or the study of Western
Europe or of the Third World) which falls broadly within these
fields. The College normally takes in some twenty-five post-
graduate students a year.

The College will also be offering a number of Nuffield Funded
Studentships to cover fees and maintenance. These will be open
to both UK and overseas students.
However, applicants who are eligible will be expected to apply for
grants to the normal funding agencies. Students selected by the
College and eligible for grants from the ESRC should make
applications for funding through the College.
Particulars from the Admissions Secretary. Applications,
marked "Studentships" as early as possible.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

DEPARTMENT OF
LOGIC AND
METAPHYSICS

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in the
Department of Logic and Metaphysics for one year from
September/October 1988.
Preference will be given to candidates with special interest in
the philosophy of language, the philosophy of Wittgenstein and
the philosophy of mathematics.

Salary at appropriate point on scale for either Grade A (£8,735
to £15,675 per annum) or Grade B (£14,245 to £18,210 per
annum).

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments
Office, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16
9AJ to whom applications (two copies preferably in typewritten
form) with the names of three referees should be sent to arrive
not later than 16th December 1987.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND
AFRICAN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Professor G.D. Cowan will retire as Director of the School on
30 September 1988. The Governing Body is seeking to
appoint a successor to take office from 1 October 1988.

Anyone wishing to be considered is invited to obtain further
particulars from the Secretary of the School. Applicants
should submit a full curriculum vitae, accompanied by a list of
publications and the names of not more than three persons
of standing to whom reference may be made.

All communications concerning the Directorship should be sent
under Personal and Confidential cover to the Secretary, School of
Oriental and African Studies, Millbank Tower, London, WC6E 7PP. The
closing date for the receipt of applications is 31 January 1988.

UMIST

LECTURER IN
CONTROL
ENGINEERING

The Control Systems Centre wishes
to appoint a lecturer in control
theory and research in Real-Time
Control of Engineering Systems,
Discrete Control Systems, or
Intelligent Control Systems. The
successful candidate will be expected
to supervise MSc and PhD students
carrying out research in this area.
The Centre is an interdisciplinary
postgraduate department with a
major degree in the Control
of Systems.

Further particulars from
and C.V. (5 copies or, if
possible, one copy on floppy
disc) should be sent to the
Department of Control Systems,
UMIST, 100 Victoria Road,
Salford, Greater Manchester,
M6 6PU. Please quote reference
E87/88/2. Closing date
20 December 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

DEPARTMENT OF
MODERN LANGUAGESTEMPORARY
LECTURER IN
FRENCH

Specializing in Modern Literature
and Society

The appointment will be made for
the period 1st January 1988 to
30th September 1989. Preference
may be given to a specialist in
19th-century literature.

Salary scale:
Grade A £8,735-£15,675
Grade B £14,245-£18,210
with normal pension dependent on
qualifications and experience.
Superannuation under Universities
Superannuation Scheme. Grant
towards national expenses to
Dundee.

Further Particulars from and
applications with CV (5 copies or,
if possible, one copy on floppy
disc) should be sent to the
Department of Modern Languages,
The University, Dundee, DD1 1TA.
Please quote ref. E87/88/2.
Closing date 4th December 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

LECTURER IN
SOCIAL
ADMINISTRATION

Following the appointment of Hilary
Land to a Chair in Social Policy in the
University of London a post of
lecturer is vacant from 1st January
1988. Preferred areas of work are (i)
family policies; (ii) the political
economy of social policy; (iii) the
personal social services and health
care policies; (iv) social policy and the
Third World. Salary will be within the
range £8,735 to £18,210 p.a. on the
lecturers' scale.

If you wish to discuss the post
informally please contact Professor
Peter Townsend (0272) 297403, direct
line.

Further particulars should be obtained
from the Registrar and Secretary (ref.
JC). University of Bristol, Senate
House, Bristol BS8 1TH, to whom
applications should be sent by 10th
December.

University College
of Swansea

BRITISH RAIL

CHAIR OF
MARKETING

Applications are invited for a new Chair of
Marketing sponsored by British Rail in the
Department of Management Science and
Statistics.

The appointment will commence from the
soonest date that can be arranged and the
salary will be in accordance with normal
University practice.

Further particulars may be obtained from
the Personnel Office, University College of
Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP
to which office applications (10 copies)
should be sent by Friday, December 4, 1987.

The Queen's University of Belfast

NORTHERN IRELAND

STARLINK SITE MANAGER

Starlink is a UK network of eleven VAX systems
providing standardized software for astronomical image
processing and interactive data reduction. The Starlink
node in Northern Ireland currently consists of two
microVAX systems based at Armagh Observatory and
The Queen's University of Belfast. The site manager's
primary duty will be to manage both systems. This will
include dealing with equipment faults, controlling the use
of the node, installing Starlink and proprietary software
releases, and liaising with Starlink central management.
The manager will also supply user support at both sites
(travel costs will be met) and would be expected to show
initiative in contributing to the development of Starlink
software. It would be expected that the contract would be
for three years in the first instance, commencing January
1988.

Salary will be in the range: £9,306 - £12,036 per annum.
Where necessary, assistance with removal expenses to
Northern Ireland will be considered.

Applicants, quoting ref. 87/JM, should submit a curriculum
vitae including the names and addresses of two referees to
the Personnel Office, The Queen's University of Belfast,
BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. Closing date: 11 December
1987. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

Chair of
Conservative Dentistry

(Re-Advertisement)

Applications are invited for the Chair of Conservative Dentistry
which has been vacant since July 1987 following the retirement
of Professor C E Benson, first holder of the Chair.
Annual salary (superannuation) will be within the professorial
range and not less than HK\$240,000 (approx. £26,600 p.a.)
equivalent as at November 3 1987. At current rates salaries are
not expected to exceed 167% of gross income. Housing at a rental of
75% of salary, children's education allowances, leave, and
medical benefits are provided.
Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from
the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Academic Staff),
Senate House, London WC1H 0PP, UK, or from the Appointments Unit,
University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.
Closing date: 28 February 1988.

UNIVERSITY
OF DUNDEELECTURER IN
PERIODONTOLOGY/
COMMUNITY
DENTISTRYApplications are invited for this
post. Candidates should
possess a registrable dental
qualification and preferably an
appropriate additional qualifi-
cation. Duties will include
undergraduate and postgraduate
teaching, the provision
of patterns and participation in
research. Facilities for clinical
work, teaching and research
are excellent.

The successful candidate will
be eligible for an honorary
appointment in Dundee
Dental Hospital. Salary
scale £12,460 - £21,840 with
entry appropriate to
age, qualification and experi-
ence. Superannuation under
USS.

Further particulars from
and C.V. (5 copies or, if
possible, one copy on floppy
disc) should be sent to the
Department of Community
Dentistry, University of
Dundee, Dundee, DD1 1TA.
Please quote reference
E87/88/2. Closing date
20 December 1987.

STUDENTSHIPS

UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHAMPTONDepartment
of ChemistryEEC Studentship
and Postdoctoral
Fellowship

Applications are invited for a
postgraduate studentship
leading to a PhD degree and
a postdoctoral position for
work under the Recycling of
Non-Ferrous Metals
Programme of the European
Commission. The work
involves the development of
metal solid solution systems for
electrochemical processes
and studies of metal
precipitation.

The postdoctoral position is for
studies of iron transfer across
supported liquid membranes
and the development of
electro-assisted separations.

Applications should be sent,
as soon as possible, with a
CV and three referees' names
and addresses of two referees to:
Dr D J Schiffrin, Chemistry
Department, University of
Southampton, Highfield,
Southampton, SO9 5NH,
from whom further details
can be obtained.

SECRETARIAL

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

01-481 4481

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To the right person (? a graduate) we can offer an excellent career, an exciting future in an outstanding environment.

(If you live in East Berks, why travel to the city, or equally, in west London, why not counter-commute?)

To find out more, in the strictest confidence, send your c.v. to M.D. ILI, Index House, Ascot, Berks. SL5 7EU.



INFONORME LONDON INFORMATION

SECRETARY

The Business Design Centre, the exciting new Trade & Exhibition Centre, requires a young, outgoing Secretary with excellent skills to work for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Based in the heart of Islington, you will be part of a young 'go ahead' team and enjoy an interesting and varied environment.

Salary in the scale £10,000 (dependent on age & experience).

Interested? Please write with full CV to Helen Kiddle, Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, N1.

PA SECRETARY to £15,000

Excellent skills, poise and confidence will be perfect for this fast-moving, successful environment.

You'll work for the high powered, youthful, Senior Partner of a well established company in luxurious offices very close to BR.

A professional background, with excellent speech and presentation, will be essential for a prestigious appointment.

Ref: 559/A/02

This is just one of many quality positions we have available. Contact any one of our offices for further information.

185 Victoria St SW1
(w. Victoria St Rd)
Tel: 020 3845

19-23 Oxford St. W1
(w. Tottenham Ct Rd)
Tel: 437 9030

131-133 Cannon St. EC4
(w. Cannon St BR)
Tel: 020 3815

22 Womwood St. EC2
(w. Liverpool St BR)
Tel: 020 3846

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Challoners

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2nd Jobs
£7,500-9,000 + Perks

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People Oriented? Secretary/Receptionist £7,500 + Perks

required for Secretary in a busy office. Excellent salary, pension, holiday, etc.

Please ring Apple, Penny or Anna on 01-481 4481

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SECRETARY/
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required for Managing Director of International Trading & Property Company. Able to work on own initiative, interesting and varied work.

Salary negotiable

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SUPER JOB!

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Tel: 01 730 1512

NO SHORTHAND
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Join this international trading company as PA/Secretary to a director. He is seeking a real team member who will organize his day and ensure that matters are dealt with effectively in his absence. 60 wpm and WP experience.

EUROPEAN SALES
£12,000 neg

Join a recently appointed director of this fast expanding international company and assist with all aspects of sales, marketing and PR. You will investigate projects and action work so your intelligence and ability are very important. French and/or German, 80/50 skills and WP experience required.

Early/late appointments arranged

Please telephone 01-220 3551

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants
2 Bow Lane London EC4

BIG BUCKS

c. £14,500 package

Leading American bank, based in beautiful offices in W1, seeks a PA/Secretary to a Vice President involved in the fascinating world of mergers and takeovers. An extremely high profile position as you meet top clients, liaise with New York and organise social events. Banking experience not essential; excellent personal presentation is. Package includes 5% mortgage subsidy, bonus & much more. 100/65/wp skills needed.

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THE TIMES

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22 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0HR

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£9,000

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Pamela Dickens
Recruitment Consultants
46 Albemarle Street London W1X 3PE

Recruitment Consultants

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The senior partner of this prestigious City practice needs a confident and quick PA/Secretary. You will be responsible for keeping a busy diary, travel arrangements and dealing with clients at a senior level with total confidentiality. Previous city and/or partnership experience an advantage. Speeds 110/60 plus audio plus WP. Age 30 to 42.

COBBOLD AND DAVIS
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MUSIC AND MARKETING
£10,250

A very famous record company needs a secretary to their Marketing Director. He has a bright outgoing personality and great sense of humour. Get very involved in all aspects of the business, attend meetings and organise press competitions. 5 weeks holiday and free concert tickets. 90/50 skills needed.

Last night Wednesday

Please telephone 01-240 3511

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants
2-3 Bedford Street London WC2

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| PUBLIC RELATIONS | career prospects, good sh/ty | £8,000 |
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| FILMS | verbal and exciting good sh/ty | £7,500 |
| INVESTMENTS | good sh/ty, City | £3,000 |

Wendy Johnson
01-493 3885
(see code)

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TO £9,800

Join this top TV Network as Secretary to the Director of Programme Sales. You will be selling TV Series throughout the world. Your role will be very much of an assistant with a PR flavour to it as you talk to clients and help promote sales. Five weeks holiday and a subsidised lunch. 100/50 skills needed.

Please telephone 01-240 3531

Early/late appointments arranged

Elizabeth Hunt

Recruitment Consultants
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ADMIN SEC c£10,000
NO SHORTHAND NECESSARY

Are you interested in the smooth running of a company? Then join the young Personnel team of this large organisation and provide a full backup service. The ability to deal with people at all levels and a methodical and organised approach to administration is essential. Typing 50wpm, aged 20-25.

01-558 6674

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£10,000 + BENS

Excellent speech, presentation and demeanour are an absolute must for this position. You will be the first person to greet clients, arrange appointments, answer the phone and take messages. Aged 20 to 42 with a proven track record in a similar environment.

Apply: Brian Adams
The Susan Mills People (rec cons)
242 3276

Secretary

required to work with Architects and Interior Designers in new studios in the Ludbrook Grove/Holland Park area. Duties will include audio typing using IBM Multistroke word processor plus general administration and reception duties.

Salary negotiable.

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NORMA SKEMP Personnel Services
01-222 5091

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£13,000 STAFF ADMINISTRATOR

for a successful company. Salary £13,000. Call 01-481 7195.

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SQUASH RACKETS

Case for lower tin to control Jansher

From Colin McQuillan
New York

Jansher Khan's addition on Saturday of the Rolex US Open championship to his mounting list of titles, may well lead to a concerted move towards more experiments on international courts with the lower 17-inch tin.

Jansher defeated Chris Dittmar 15-7, 11-15, 15-1, 15-7 in 64 minutes in New York, displaying even more superiority than when he took the world Open final from the big left-hander, Australian, in Birmingham last month.

Conditions in New York were different. The tournament was played to American point-per-rally scoring, with no cut line on the front wall and only one service a round. Dittmar became exhausted by the end of the second game.

In Birmingham, under normal international softball scoring, the Australian was still competitive at the end of a storming first game. Under a more extensive experimental format with 17-inch tins he won with some style in Canada.

Jansher lost in the semi-finals of the Canadian event to Australia's Rodney Martin. He frequently found himself out of reach on drop shots and too slow in recovering for drives. He hated the 17-inch tin unreservedly.

An administrative bungle which produced three different 19-inch tins in New York but not one 17-inch version gave him the chance of imposing his physical superiority on the US Open just as he did in six of the preceding seven major finals.

Dittmar was perhaps disturbed by the unexpected return to normal court proportions. Certainly the players arrived in New York anticipating the exciting prospects offered them again by the lowered tin.

Leander sunk by a second

By Jim Railton

It was the Nottingham County Rowing Association's day once again on Saturday when they packed their quadriga sculls in the top five and retained their leadership in the classic Head of the River four men, sponsored by Fuller, Smith and Turner.

Their top crew, Carl Smith, Martin Knight, Simon Larkin and Rory Henderson were, however, very lucky to complete the three-mile course from the Small Profit Wharf to Putney Pier. They were badly impeded in their opening sprint by Emmanuel College's Senior A coxless four, rowing up to start in 13th position. This stopped the Nottingham crew for a few seconds before they put their act of four men and eight sculls back into rhythm again. Emmanuel was disqualified.

Despite this, the Nottingham squad found a good medium-high striking rate, which just seemed right on a cold but sparkling Saturday morning on the Tideway. Victory was all the sweeter for they conquered the pre-race favourites, Leander, with the talented Steve Redgrave on board, by the margin of one previous second.

RESULTS: Head of the River: Four: 1. Nottingham County RA, 13 mins 26 secs (12:27); 2. Leander II, 13:36; (Open coxless four winners); 4. Nottingham County RA, 13:57; 5. Nottingham County RA, 14:30; 6. Imperial College, 15:44; 7. Teddley School, 16:34; 8. Imperial College, 16:42; 9. Teddley School, 16:48; 10. Nottingham County RA, 16:50; 11. Leander, 16:52; 12. Nottingham County RA, 17:05; 13. Leander II, 17:05; 14. Leander II, 17:05; 15. Leander II, 17:05; 16. Leander II, 17:05; 17. Leander II, 17:05; 18. Leander II, 17:05; 19. Leander II, 17:05; 20. Leander II, 17:05; 21. Leander II, 17:05; 22. Leander II, 17:05; 23. Leander II, 17:05; 24. Leander II, 17:05; 25. Leander II, 17:05; 26. Leander II, 17:05; 27. Leander II, 17:05; 28. Leander II, 17:05; 29. Leander II, 17:05; 30. Leander II, 17:05; 31. Leander II, 17:05; 32. Leander II, 17:05; 33. Leander II, 17:05; 34. Leander II, 17:05; 35. Leander II, 17:05; 36. Leander II, 17:05; 37. Leander II, 17:05; 38. Leander II, 17:05; 39. 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Lendl's resolve and flexibility serve him to great effect

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Liverpool survive onslaught

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Manchester United..... 1
Liverpool..... 1

Liverpool may have lost the leadership of the first division but they were spared a more ignominious fate at Old Trafford yesterday afternoon. Through the frail inadequacies of Manchester United's attack, they retained an unbeaten record which was in severe danger of being not so much broken as shattered.

Never during their sparkling season so far have Liverpool been forced for so long to protect themselves. Never have they conceded so much possession or committed so many fouls. Never, in particular, has so little been seen of their own prolific forward line. All of those features are to United's great credit.

Yet they fell tantalizingly short of claiming a far more significant and tangible prize. The victory, which was within their grasp throughout the enthralling fixture, would have lifted them clear of one of their Merseyside rivals, Everton, and to within only four points of the other.

The deficiency of United's challenge for the title was exposed throughout the first half. They chiselled no fewer than half a dozen openings in a defence that usually appears to be constructed of solid granite. They failed to take any of the unmistakable chances that they created.

Anderson at last started by striking the foot of a post but on only one other occasion, when they claimed a scruffy equalizer, did United even direct their efforts towards the untroubled Grobbelaar. In spite of a wave of assaults that were at times unremitting,



Painting Old Trafford red: Whiteside equalizes as Whelan, McMahon and Grobbelaar are brushed aside in yesterday's 1-1 draw with Liverpool.

Liverpool's goalkeeper made not a single save.

Apart from McClair's disallowed effort, Olsen, twice, and Whiteside might have scored before the interval. McClair, Robson and especially Blackmore should have done so from even more threatening positions. Whereas they were profligate, Liverpool were admirably economical. From their first genuine attack in the 21st minute, they took the lead.

In the absence of McGrath, a colossus of a central defend-

er, United were likely to be vulnerable in the air at the back. So it proved. Hansen delayed his chip until McMahon had made a positive break towards the by-line. His job was aimed precisely at Aldridge, who was so lonely that he could in turn measure his header.

Walsh could not prevent him from claiming his thirteenth goal of the season and becoming the first division's leading scorer. If United's goalkeeper was partly to blame then, later he more than

atoned for his error. His colleagues' fires might have been extinguished but they were rekindled by Robson and were aflame again in the fiftieth minute.

Olsen's corner, nudged on by Anderson, seemed to have been handled, albeit inadvertently, by Moran. Liverpool hesitated, convinced that a free kick would be awarded. It was not and Whiteside prodded in the loose ball.

Once Robson had retreated to take the place of the injured Moran, United's impetus

slowed from the frenzied and they might even have lost their meagre reward. But Walsh blocked the advances of Aldridge and Johnston to maintain his club's lengthy sequence. Not since 1982, 11 League games ago, have they been beaten by Liverpool.

United, visibly disappointed by the outcome, did at least prove during a match that was televised live that there are potential flaws in Kenny Dalglish's formidable side. "A lot of teams freeze when they play Liverpool,"

Alex Ferguson, United's manager, said. "We did not."

"I wish the rest of the first division would follow our example. They could easily crack."

Dalglish, unhappy about the legitimacy of Whiteside's equalizer, stated that he was "happy with the result."

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Walsh, Anderson, C. Gibson, M. Duggan, C. Blackmore, K. Moran, P. Davenport, B. Robson, J. Straker, B. McClair, N. Whelan, J. McMahon, G. Grobbelaar. LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar, G. Gillespie, M. Lawton, S. Nicol, R. Whelan, A. Hansen, P. Beardsley, J. Aldridge, C. Johnston, J. Barnes, S. McMahon. Referee: D. Scott.

Berger drives Ferrari back into reckoning

By John Blunsden

Gerhard Berger confirmed yesterday that Ferrari are back with a vengeance when he scored his second consecutive victory for the Italian team in winning the 82-lap Australian Grand Prix in Adelaide.

He led from half-way round the first lap, gained a second per lap over the next five, never came under serious threat from that point on, and finished 35 seconds ahead of Ayrton Senna in his Camel Lotus-Honda, with Michele Alboreto third in the second Ferrari, the only other car still on the same lap as the winner.

Then Senna, who had had to back off in his pursuit of Berger after overworking his tyres, was disqualified when his car was found to have irregularities in its braking system during a post-race scrutiny. Larger cooling ducts had been fitted to the Lotus after the brakes over-heated in practice, and these were found to be beyond the dimensional limits laid down in Article 10 of the technical regulations.

"We thought we had covered every point," Peter Warr, the team director, said, "but clearly we missed one."

Ferrari, therefore, have ended the season with a resounding 1-2 success, the first time they have achieved such a result since 1983.

Thierry Boutsen, whose Benetton-Ford was similarly elevated to third place, was followed home by three 3½-litre cars headed by the Courtaulds Tyrrell of Jonathan Palmer, the 1987 class champion, who finished two laps down, with Yannick Dalmas (Lola) and Roberto Moreno (AGS), two new-comers to Formula One a further lap in arrears, all three of their cars being powered by the Ford Cosworth engine.

Only eight of the 26 starters finished the gruelling race, during which several drivers set new fastest laps before Berger left the new record at over 105 m.p.h. for the suburban street circuit.

In the first part of the race much of the action centred on a six-car battle for second place headed by Nelson Piquet, who had led briefly from the start in his Canon Williams-Honda. Piquet then had to work hard to hold off the challenge from Alain Prost (McLaren), Alboreto, Senna, Riccardo Patrese (deputizing for the injured Nigel Mansell in the second Williams) and Stefan Johansson in the other McLaren.

Piquet slipped to sixth place

pounding as he continued to defend his second place. But a few laps later, in even heavier traffic, Senna jumped the McLaren and Alboreto followed him through in a manoeuvre which relegated Prost to fourth.

Then, in quick succession, first Johansson's McLaren and then Prost's ended their race against a tyre barrier and they were soon to be followed into retirement by Piquet's Williams which the new world champion drove slowly towards the pits trailing smoke. With a quarter of the race still to run only three cars remained on the same lap.

Patrese took his Williams past Boutsen's Benetton into fourth place, despite blowing out smoke every time he changed gear, but Boutsen was soon fourth again as Patrese span off the circuit.

With Senna cussing up with deteriorating tyres the race was effectively over because Alboreto, running third, had over-worked his brakes during the middle part of the race and his car was in no state to mount an attack — not, as it turned out, that it mattered.

Setting Games alight

Ancient Olympia, Greece (AP) — A Greek runner yesterday launched the Olympic torch relay for the Calgary winter Olympics in a traditional ceremony staged at the site of the ancient Olympic Games.

The runner, Stelios Bisbas, aged 19, held the torch in one

hand and an olive branch symbolizing peace.

It took Calgary more than 30 years to win the right to stage a winter Olympics after seven rejections. The city, famed for the annual Calgary Stampede rodeo show, is spending \$800 million on the Games.

Record suspension may be the fate of Dennis

By Dennis Signy
and Stuart Jones

Mark Dennis, sent off for the eleventh time in his unacceptably tempestuous career at Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday, may receive one of the longest suspensions ever imposed on a player instead of merely the automatic two-match ban.

Eric Dinney, the Football Association's disciplinary officer, said yesterday that "there is a mechanism whereby a player with a bad record can be called up before us. I would be very surprised if that does not apply in this case."

The most severe post-war punishment imposed by the FA for on-field offences is believed to have been on two Southampton players in season 1970-71 when Hugh Fisher and Brian O'Neil were each banned for six weeks.

This season's stiffest FA action was taken against Steve Walsh (Leicester City) who was given a six-match ban on top of the two-match suspension he served after being sent off for violent conduct against

Dennis's previous dismissals

● Birmingham City: December 1978 — disruptive challenge for after-match misconduct v Wolves; April 1979 — sent off v Wolves; August 1980 — sent off v Aston Villa; Forest and in Birmingham reserve match; October 1981 — sent off v Southampton; November 1982 — sent off v Birmingham reserve match; March 1983 — sent off v Notts County.

● Southampton: October 1985 — sent off v Millwall; August 1986 — disruptive challenge for after-match misconduct v Norwich; November 1986 — sent off v Aston Villa (Littlerwood Cup).

● Queens' Park Rangers: November 14 — sent off v Tottenham.

Shrewsbury's David Geddis on August 15.

Geddis suffered a triple fracture of the jaw when elbowing in the face, Walsh, who was also fined £500 for that sixth dismissal of his career, lodged an appeal which has yet to be heard.

Following his latest dismissal, which came after half an hour of only his fourth appearance as a Queens' Park Rangers player, Dennis will be asked to make a £500 contribution to charity. After he was sent off against Aston Villa last year, the Professional Footballers' Association told him that he would have to make the payment in addition to his two-match ban and club fine of £500, if sent off in the following 12 months, a feat he accomplished with four days to spare.

Dennis maintained a discreet silence yesterday and went out for the day, but Jim Smith, the QPR manager, said: "He was foolish to give the referee a chance."

Smith, who said Dennis would be fined by the club as a disciplinary measure, accused Osvaldo Ardiles, Tottenham's Argentinian international and acting coach, of "getting him at it" and contributing to the full back's dismissal.

Ardiles reacted angrily to Smith's view. "He has tried to switch the responsibility from Dennis and himself onto me," he said yesterday. "It is disgraceful to call me a con man."

"I admit I was incensed about what he had been doing. He was behaving in a very dangerous way. Report, page 46

Expensive ban for Linfield

By George Ace

Linfield, the Irish League champions, who have been banned from playing their next two European matches in Belfast, estimate the financial loss could be more than £50,000.

The disciplinary committee of UEFA, the governing body of European football, has decided that the two games must be staged at least 150 kilometres from Windsor Park, Belfast.

The ban follows the throwing of missiles on to the pitch at the European Cup first round second leg tie against the Norwegian side, Lillestrom at Windsor Park in September.

"There will be no appeal" against this, the Linfield chairman, David Campbell, said yesterday.

● BELGRADE: Hajduk Split officials have said that they will appeal against a two-year suspension imposed by UEFA after a tear gas incident at a home match against Marseille (Reuters reports).

Ron Noades, the chairman of Crystal Palace, has written to the Dorset chief of police, Bournemouth's chairman and to Graham Kelly, the Football League's secretary, after reports that Crystal Palace supporters were attacked by the police and club stewards during and after Bournemouth's 3-2 home defeat nine days ago.

"I am extremely unhappy about what I have heard," Noades said yesterday. "It is clear that responsible members of the public have been victimised by the police and that the defenceless and innocent were attacked."

Noades, who has called for an immediate inquiry, added: "One of our followers threw a firework during the match and the police immediately waded in to a group of them who were quietly watching with truncheons waving."

The FA and League will be joined by the Professional Footballers' Association and the referees and linesmen's organisation when they meet for a showdown with the Association of Chief Police Officers on November 24.

● Football has forged a united front in the battle to keep police action restricted to the terraces, and off the pitch.

The FA and League will be joined by the Professional Footballers' Association and the referees and linesmen's organisation when they meet for a showdown with the Association of Chief Police Officers on November 24.

low on Friday night, got his first feel of keeping wicket on sub-continental, practically subterranean pitches. Cook and Capel bowled some useful but unproductive overs, and Dilley his first nine no-balls of the winter, before launching his interesting autobiography, "Swings and Roundabouts."

Dilley says there that when he bowled seven no balls in his first six overs in Australia last winter he lost no sleep over it, and that within a week or two he had put things right. Here, though, there is only today's play left before the three one-day internationals and the First Test. He will need to be sharper than he was yesterday if he is going to play in them.

Dilley also comes up with an original theory as to why Willis used to bowl Botham in such very long spells: because

then "he would only have to concentrate as captain on getting things right at the other end." I thought of a few possible reasons myself, but not that one.

*Swings and Roundabouts (Pelham Books) £12.95.

● LAHORE: Niggling injuries and illness kept a number of Pakistani players away from the short training camp which started at the Gaddafi Stadium here yesterday in preparation for the Test series (AFP reports).

A chest infection and a cold respectively caused the absence of Javed Miandad and batsman Salim Malik, while Tauseef Ahmed is still nursing a hand injury sustained during the World Cup semi-final against Australia.

Shoaib Mohammed and Salim Jaffer were also absent, for personal reasons, as Mudassar Nazar, the most senior player after Miandad, supervised the net practice, using local players to make up the numbers in a near-deserted stadium.

ENGLAND: First innings
B.C. Broad b Akbar 30
R.T. Robinson c Zulkarnain b Ahmad 118
C.W.J. Athey retired
N.H. Fairbrother lbw b Akbar 101
D.W. Capel lbw b Akbar 36
M.W. Gatting c Zulkarnain b Ahmad 67
R.C. Russell c Salim Raza b Kamal 4
N.G.B. Cook not out 29
G.R. Dilley b Akbar 7
E.E. Hemmings c Akbar b Akbar 0
P.W. Jarvis b Akbar 8
Extras (lb 12, lb 5, b 13) 34
Total (for 1 wk) 385
FALL: 1-70, 2-224, 3-239, 4-334, 5-338, 6-380, 7-386, 8-372, 9-388.
BOWLING: Nazir 22-4-89-0; Kumar 19-3-82-2; Athey 26-9-72-3; Akbar 36-4-16-56; 3, Capel 31-7-40; Ahmad 16-8-33-1; Malik 5-1-7-0; Miandad 9-0-7-0.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First innings
Salim Raza lbw b Jarvis 4
Asif Mohammad not out 37
Asif Mujtaba not out 39
Extras (nb 8, w 1, lb 3) 12
Total (for 1 wk) 82
Asamir Malik, Zulkarnain, Zahid Ahmad, Abdul Qadir, Mohsin Kamal, Sajid Anwar, Wahid Nazir and Sajid Akbar to debut.
FALL: 1-14
BOWLING: Dilley 9-0-32-0; Jarvis 7-0-18-0; Capel 5-1-8-0; Hemmings 9-1-3-0; Cook 8-1-26-0.
Umpires: J. Akker and A. Khan.

After trailing 1-4 in the first set, fourth-seeded Tim Mayotte, of the United States, beat Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, the second seed, to win the Frankfurt Cup tennis tournament yesterday.

Wilkie second
David Wilkie, the former Olympic gold medal winner, continued his swimming comeback with second place in the 200 metres breaststroke at the Cumberland short course contest. His time of 2min 24.34sec compared to the 2min 19.99sec of the winner, fellow-Scot Neil Hugdon, of Aberdeen. Wilkie had come fourth in the 100 metres breaststroke with 1min 05.47sec on Saturday but described his hopes of making the team for the Seoul Olympics as "unrealistic."

Mayotte: Frankfurt recovery

Fast Marot

Karin Dorre, of East Germany, won the Tokyo women's marathon yesterday in 2hr 25min 24sec. Carla Beurskens, of The Netherlands, was second and Zoya Ivanova, Soviet Union 2hr 27min 57sec, third. Veronique Marot, of Britain, was fourth in a fast 2hr 31min 55sec.

England show strange lack of urgency

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Rawalpindi

In the aftermath of the World Cup, I have come to find predictable signs of public indifference to the more traditional form of cricket. The first two days of England's three-day match against the President's XI have been watched by virtually no one, on the ground where, last month, a packed and frenzied crowd saw Pakistan beat England. At close of play yesterday the President's XI had made 92 for one in reply to England's first innings total of 383.

If England had set out with the purpose of parodying the first-class game they could hardly have done any better. Having chosen to bat on Saturday morning, they took getting on for nine hours to score their runs — on an outfield as fast as the pitch was slow, low, flat and grassless.

Relieved to have left behind, for the time being anyway, the bustle and bustle of the one-day game, Robinson made 118 at his own pace. Athey was slower than that, his 101 occupying 246 balls. Not out 96 on Saturday evening, he took another 40 minutes to reach his 100 yesterday, and when, even then, he showed no signs of getting on or getting out, his retirement was negotiated during a drinks interval, at no cost to his average. This was Athey's sixth century in his last 12 first class innings, in another of which he made 98.

Of those more recently out from England — the ones, that is, who most needed time in the middle — only Capel did any good, making 67 but taking 153 balls about it. Fairbrother came in when Qadir, who is captaining the President's side, was bowling the three overs which he gave

himself. Qadir was keen to keep his secrets to himself. Of the 18 balls he bowled three were to Fairbrother, two of them were googlies that beat the bat. Fairbrother was then left before to a leg break from Akbar, who mixed these with off breaks.

Gatting was caught at the wicket, trying to get the innings moving, and Russell coked up into the gully pretty well the only ball of the match to have lifted at all sharply. Coming in at 334 for five Cook made seven not out in 56 balls, doing no one any good, himself included. I know there is a Test series pending, that the pitch is enough to kill a game off, and that after the World Cup the tempo has to be adjusted; on the other hand, to play as uninspiringly as this seems utterly pointless.

England were left with something over two hours in the field, plus another five-and-a-half today. Jarvis had his first bowl and took his first wicket of the tour; and Russell, given the chance of a game when French was laid

low on Friday night, got his first feel of keeping wicket on sub-continental, practically subterranean pitches. Cook and Capel bowled some useful but unproductive overs, and Dilley his first nine no-balls of the winter, before launching his interesting autobiography, "Swings and Roundabouts."

Dilley says there that when he bowled seven no balls in his first six overs in Australia last winter he lost no sleep over it, and that within a week or two he had put things right. Here, though, there is only today's play left before the three one-day internationals and the First Test. He will need to be sharper than he was yesterday if he is going to play in them.

Dilley also comes up with an original theory as to why Willis used to bowl Botham in such very long spells: because

then "he would only have to concentrate as captain on getting things right at the other end." I thought of a few possible reasons myself, but not that one.

*Swings and Roundabouts (Pelham Books) £12.95.

● LAHORE: Niggling injuries and illness kept a number of Pakistani players away from the short training camp which started at the Gaddafi Stadium here yesterday in preparation for the Test series (AFP reports).

A chest infection and a cold respectively caused the absence of Javed Miandad and batsman Salim Malik, while Tauseef Ahmed is still nursing a hand injury sustained during the World Cup semi-final against Australia.

Shoaib Mohammed and Salim Jaffer were also absent, for personal reasons, as Mudassar Nazar, the most senior player after Miandad, supervised the net practice, using local players to make up the numbers in a near-deserted stadium.

ENGLAND: First innings
B.C. Broad b Akbar 30
R.T. Robinson c Zulkarnain b Ahmad 118
C.W.J. Athey retired
N.H. Fairbrother lbw b Akbar 101
D.W. Capel lbw b Akbar 36
M.W. Gatting c Zulkarnain b Ahmad 67
R.C. Russell c Salim Raza b Kamal 4
N.G.B. Cook not out 29
G.R. Dilley b Akbar 7
E.E. Hemmings c Akbar b Akbar 0
P.W. Jarvis b Akbar 8
Extras (lb 12, lb 5, b 13) 34
Total (for 1 wk) 385
FALL: 1-70, 2-224, 3-239, 4-334, 5-338, 6-380, 7-386, 8-372, 9-388.
BOWLING: Nazir 22-4-89-0; Kumar 19-3-82-2; Athey 26-9-72-3; Akbar 36-4-16-56; 3, Capel 31-7-40; Ahmad 16-8-33-1; Malik 5-1-7-0; Miandad 9-0-7-0.

PRESIDENT'S XI: First innings
Salim Raza lbw b Jarvis 4
Asif Mohammad not out 37
Asif Mujtaba not out 39
Extras (nb 8, w 1, lb 3) 12
Total (for 1 wk) 82
Asamir Malik, Zulkarnain, Zahid Ahmad, Abdul Qadir, Mohsin Kamal, Sajid Anwar, Wahid Nazir and Sajid Akbar to debut.
FALL: 1-14
BOWLING: Dilley 9-0-32-0; Jarvis 7-0-18-0; Capel 5-1-8-0; Hemmings 9-1-3-0; Cook 8-1-26-0.
Umpires: J. Akker and A. Khan.

After trailing 1-4 in the first set, fourth-seeded Tim Mayotte, of the United States, beat Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, the second seed, to win the Frankfurt Cup tennis tournament yesterday.

Wilkie second

David Wilkie, the former Olympic gold medal winner, continued his swimming comeback with second place in the 200 metres breaststroke at the Cumberland short course contest. His time of 2min 24.34sec compared to the 2min 19.99sec of the winner, fellow-Scot Neil Hugdon, of Aberdeen. Wilkie had come fourth in the 100 metres breaststroke with 1min 05.47sec on Saturday but described his hopes of making the team for the Seoul Olympics as "unrealistic."

Whirlwind opening by Botham

Sydney (Reuters) — Ian Botham took advantage of a stand of 231 by Allan Border and Glenn Trimble to make his debut for Queensland memorable yesterday.

Botham began his three-year stint in Sheffield Shield cricket by hitting seven fours and four sixes in a whirlwind 58 at the Gabba as Queensland replied with 405 for nine to Victoria's 226-9 declared.

The crowd-pleasing effort from Botham came after the England all-rounder had held four slip catches and trapped Ray Bright in the Victoria innings. Before Botham's bout of pyrotechnics, the Queensland crowd were also kept in jovial mood by two of the major contributors to Australia's World Cup victory in Calcutta last week.

Border, the Australian captain, kept his State side's innings together after they had slumped to 35-4 with a brilliant 168. He received valuable support from Trimble (112), leading wicket-taker in the World Cup, maintained his form with five for 65 in the Victoria innings.

In Perth, Mike Veletta (106) also picked up from where he had left off in India by joining Tom Moody (144) in a stand of 234 in 232 minutes for the second wicket for Western Australia against Tasmania — the home side taking a lead of 158.

In Sydney, Mike Whitney (5-33) and Geoff Lawson (3-18), the former Test fast bowlers from New South Wales, sent a reminder of their credentials by helping dismiss South Australia for 171.

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